MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Security Situation -- AFP reported that fighting again erupted between Muslim fundamentalists and security forces in Asyut on 10 October. It noted that 2 days later isolated pockets of resistance were continuing to hold out and that government forces were continuing sweeps through the town to eliminate them. AFP cited the 12 October MAY as saying that the death toll resulting from the fighting had reached 54 among the police alone. However, an Interior Ministry statement issued on the same day and carried by MENA indicated that 44 of the government's men and 9 of the rebels had died as a result of the fighting. Concerning the identity of the rebels, AFP cited government sources who identified them as members of the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation, which they characterized as "more hardline" than the Muslim Brotherhood. Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il said during a Cairo television appearance reported by MENA that those responsible for the unrest in Asyut had first planned to launch attacks in several governorates but decided in the end to concentrate on Asyut. Commenting on the situation in Cairo, on 12 October AFP described it as normal. Another AFP report contained a denial by Interior Minister Isma'il of reports that his Cairo suburb home had come under attack on the night of 10 October.

Mubarak on Security, PLO, Sudan -- In an interview with AFP, reported by MENA, Vice President Husni Mubarak asserted that the Asyut incident is over and that no further security measures are necessary beyond those already in force. Regarding the PLO, Mubarak maintained that it did not represent all Palestinians, citing as examples of this those Palestinians living in Gaza and the West Bank. MENA earlier reported another Mubarak interview, with American Barbara Walters, in which he affirmed that he would be going to the United States early in 1982 in response to an invitation from President Ronald Reagan. Mubarak went on to say that war is possible between Egypt and Libya if the latter takes any military action against Sudan, which Egypt considers "vital" to its interests.

Ash-Shadhli Comments -- Damascus Voice of Arab Egypt radio broadcast on 10 October a telephone interview with Egyptian National Front leader Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili in which he refused to affirm or deny the front's responsibility for the killing of As-Sadat, going on to say that the "entire Egyptian opposition is responsible." Ash-Shadhili reiterated this stand in an interview granted to AFP on 11 October. At a 12 October press conference in Tripoli, Ash-Shadhili was reported by AFP to have said that with the establishment of democracy in Egypt, which is his main objective, anything would be possible, even acceptance of the Camp David accords, were the Egyptian people to want them.

Assassination Plotters -- MENA reported that in a 9 October statement made in Cairo, deputy prime minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that the military authorities have information on three persons involved in the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat but that the names of the accused have not been revealed so as not to hinder investigations. He went on to say that there was no relationship between the assassination and the Asyut incident that started 8 October. In a related item, AFP reported that 18 officers have been dismissed from the army and transferred to civilian administrative jobs on account of their extremist religious views.

As-Sadat Funeral -- According to AFP, Egyptians were limited to television viewing of the 10 October state funeral of President as-Sadat primarily because of the government's concern for the safety of the numerous Western leaders, the few Arab leaders and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin. While AFP reported that the only Arab states to be represented on the occasion were Sudan, Oman and Somalia, and that Moroccan Prime Minister Matti Bouabid had dropped his plans to attend, Cairo radio, which broadcast a live relay of the event, said that Bouabid was among those in the procession.

Egyptian-Israeli Talks -- MENA reported that in a statement carried by the 12 October issue of MAY, Vice President Mubarak said that in his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who had come to Egypt for President as-Sadat's funeral, the Israeli leader declared the withdrawal from the Sinai will proceed on schedule and that he told Begin that Egypt is loyal to its commitments, that there will be no return to war and that peace will endure forever. According to Jerusalem radio, the two leaders also discussed the matter of cooperation in confronting the threat emanating from Libya. The radio further indicated that Begin and Mubarak will meet again in 2 or 3 months.

In an interview with Paris radio, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who attended the talks between Begin and Mubarak, affirmed that the Israeli side is confident of Egyptian loyalty to As-Sadat's policies.

Ghali on Peace Process -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali was reported by MENA as having stated after an 11 October meeting between Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig that the Egyptian side had emphasized in the meeting that Israel needs to take additional steps in the West Bank and Gaza to make the political atmosphere there more conducive to Palestinian participation in the peace process.

Denials of Canal Transit Impediment -- Jerusalem radio cited military sources as denying earlier reports that Israel had received a request from the Egyptian authorities asking that vessels flying the Israeli flag temporarily refrain from using the Suez Canal because of heightened Egyptian sensitivities resulting from the As-Sadat assassination.

Soviet Interference Claim -- Cairo radio reported an official government spokesman's statement in reply to a statement issued by the Soviet Government charging U.S. interference in Egyptian affairs and a consequent threat to Soviet security interests. The spokesman said that since the Soviet statement affects Egyptian policy and its decision-making freedom, Egypt rejects the statement as an attempt to interfere in Egyptian affairs.

Libyan Broadcasts on Egyptian Situation

Over the weekend, Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio continued to devote the bulk of its programming to Egyptian affairs, with the station being periodically identified by the announcer as the Voice of Arab Egypt. On the evening of 11 October, it was announced that the Voice of Arab Egypt, "the organ of the Egyptian National Front," would broadcast every day over the Voice of Arab Homeland frequencies from 2030 to 2230 GMT and from 0400 until 0600 GMT. On the same day, Ash-Shadhili said in an AFP interview that the Libyan authorities had given him "independent broadcasting time on radio Tripoli's international" beams so that there will be no confusion between the views of Libya and those of the Egyptian National Front. The Voice of Arab Egypt broadcast separate calls to the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples to revolt against their governments. It also rebroadcast Ash-Shadhili statements, which had been carried earlier by the radio, calling on Egyptians to rise up against the government and to boycott the 13 October presidential referendum. The Voice of Arab Homeland -- which since the assassination of As-Sadat has, along with Tripoli radio, increased its broadcasting hours, albeit erratically -- also included among its programs calls to the Egyptian and Sudanese peoples to revolt. In an unscheduled broadcast the radio accused the United States of plotting to invade Egypt to counter the loss of As-Sadat, the U.S. agent. In a subsequently broadcast, the radio said Libya stands with Egypt and places all of its resources at its disposal in confronting the United States and Israel.

Syria

At-Turayki Visit -- Damascus radio reported that Libyan Foreign Affairs Secretary 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki met President Hafiz al-Asad in Latakia on 11 October and delivered a message to him from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. According to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, At-Turayki met earlier in Damascus with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf. In a 10 October press conference in the Syrian capital, reported by JANA, At-Turayki said recent U.S. military moves in the Middle East will

only make the Egyptian people more convinced of the correctness of their decision to execute As-Sadat and of the need to foil As-Sadat's "capitulationist stance" and return Egypt to its rightful role within the Arab nation.

Soviets Killed -- Citing well-informed Moscow sources and PRAVDA, AFP reported that on 5 October Muslim Brotherhood members attacked an apartment building housing Soviet personnel in Damascus, killing two Soviet citizens and injuring a number of others. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, the attackers "stormed" the premises in a car, which exploded shortly afterward.

PLO

The Voice of Palestine reported that Fatah Central Committee member Majid Abu Sharar was killed by a bomb explosion in a Rome hotel on 9 October. The radio later broadcast a PLO Executive Committee statement accusing Israeli intelligence, backed by the CIA, of the deed. While ANSA reported that an anonymous caller told UPI in Beirut that dissident Palestinian leader Abu Nidal's Al-Asifa group was responsible for the bomb, it later noted that a PLO spokesman told a Rome press conference that Al-Asifa could not have carried out the attack on Abu Sharar. Meanwhile, the Voice of Palestine criticized the Italian police handling of the affair and asserted that "Rome shall not sleep" until the Italians hand over the assassins to the PLO.

Iran

Security Situation -- Tehran radio reported the execution over the weekend of 82 Mojahedin-e Khalq members and other dissidents, most of them in Tehran. The radio had earlier noted that 37 Mojahedin were executed in Esfahan on 7 October. According to AFP, Iran has denied a charge by the Mojahedin that nearly 100 schoolchildren injured in recent street fighting were taken from hospital beds and executed at Evin Prison last week. Tehran radio said in a 12 October clash with revolution guards in central Tehran a number of Mojahedin were killed, a number fled and eight were arrested. Other radio reports and revolution guards' statements broadcast by the radio noted the arrest during last week and over the weekend of at least 63 dissidents in Tehran, Rasht, Gorgan and several other areas. Meanwhile, an 11 October radio report said a Shiraz doctor was assassinated by Mojahedin. The radio also reported that government forces captured another Kurdish rebel base near Marivan, killing 20 rebels.

Dispute With Saudi Arabia -- The Iranian-Saudi dispute over the treatment and behavior of Iranian pilgrims has continued with Tehran radio broadcasting an exchange of letters between Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni on the subject. While the Saudi king asserted that the recent actions of Iranian pilgrims have "disturbed and disgusted" other pilgrims, Khomeyni denied this, saying instead that the behavior of Saudi officials has caused the "hatred and dissatisfaction" of other pilgrims and insisting that King Khalid had received "false and distorted" reports on the matter from his officials. Tehran radio subsequently reported that Saudi officials released 47 Iranian pilgrims held on various charges and that "thousands" of Iranian pilgrims held a 12 October march in Mecca protesting the Saudi treatment of them. Citing Iranian newspapers, AFP reported on 13 October that Iran has begun a propaganda campaign against the Saudis, suggesting that King Khalid might suffer the same fate as President as-Sadat.

Soviet delegation -- PARS reported that a delegation of Soviet experts on Oriental and Iranian affairs arrived in Tehran on 12 October.

Iran-Iraq War

In a 10 October interview with Tehran radio, Iranian Majlis speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti's latest peace proposals contain "nothing new," despite some changes in interpretation and approach. He affirmed that Iran is not prepared to talk before the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory and indicated that Iran does not regard the Shatt al-Arab dispute as negotiable. Since the Algiers agreement of 1975 is "still valid," he said, there can be no new discussions about the waterway. Although Foreign Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi reported Chatti's proposals to the Iranian Supreme Defense Council session on 9 October, Rafsanjani disclosed, the council neither discussed nor decided on them.

Among Iranian and Iraqi reports on the fighting, an Iraqi Armed Forces communique broadcast by Baghdad's Voice of Masses radio on 11 October claimed that Iraqi forces compelled Iranian units in the Susangerd area to retreat.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP REPORTS ROME MURDER OF PLO'S ABU SHARAR

JN091515 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Majid Abu Sharar, Fatah Central Committee member and director of the PLO Unified Information Department, was the victim early this morning of a criminal bomb blast in a hotel room in Rome. Abu Sharar was in Rome at the head of a Palestinian delegation attending an international conference in solidarity with Palestinian writers and journalists.

The bomb, planted in a hotel room, was activated by means of a telephone signal, a method frequently adopted by Israeli intelligence in murdering prominent Palestinians. The former PLO representative in Cairo, Mahmud al-Hamshari, was murdered in a similar attack in late 1973. Moreover, this bomb blast against a leading PLO official follows the campaign launched recently in Lebanon to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and its Lebanese national ally. Israel, encouraged by the U.S. Administration, has adopted the method of terror warfare following the failure of the genocide war in July. Israeli leaders have repeatedly announced after the Lebanese border cease-fire that they have other means at hand to continue their war against the Palestinian resistance and its leaders.

A press conference of the Palestinian leadership will be held at 1700 this evening during which a communique by the Fatah Central Committee will be published.

The general secretariat of the General Union of Arab Journalists today issued the following communique addressed to world public opinion following the criminal murder of Majid Abu Sharar. The communique reads in part: Zionist intelligence committed a new crime this morning against one of the most prominent Arab journalists, freedom fighter Majid Abu Sharar, member of the general secretariat of the General Union of Palestinian writers and journalists and director of the PLO United Information Department. This crime comes at a time when the intellectual and journalistic leaders of the world are meeting in an international conference in solidarity with Palestinian writers and journalists to reaffirm the fascist nature of the Zionist movement, which only uses the language of terror, blood and destruction.

Executive Committee Statement

JN091612 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The following is a statement issued by the PLO Executive Committee:

Brothers: On Friday morning, 9 October 1981, our Palestinian revolution, our people and the Arab and world liberation movement lost a prominent struggler and leader, martyr Majid Abu Sharar, Fatah Central Committee member, PLO Central Council member and a struggling leader in the occupied areas.

While announcing this great national and progressive loss to our Arab people and nation and to the free and honorable people of the world, the PLO Executive Committee asserts that the U.S. Central Intelligence [Agency] and its implementing tool, Israeli intelligence, are held responsible for perpetrating this criminal act. Any other claim of responsibility for this crime is aimed at masquerading the responsibility of U.S. and Israeli intelligence, which, long ago adopted a decision to liquidate the prominent leaders of our revolution.

Israeli and U.S. intelligence is behind every rumor and the campaign of deception and distortion against the struggle of our people and the image of our strugglers and revolution in the world. The way the crime was carried out confirms that U.S. intelligence, with its influence and role in the Italian capital, Rome, is the one which had enabled Israeli intelligence to assassinate the leader martyr Majid Abu Sharar.

While mourning our great martyr, who fell today when he was performing his duty by participating in the international conference in solidarity with the Palestinian people in Rome, the PLO Executive Committee pledges that the great issue to which he devoted his entire life and every atom of his thinking, efforts and struggle, will continue until the objectives for which he had struggled to liberate the homeland, to expel the Zionist invaders and to defeat the imperialist and agent influence are attained.

The PLO Executive Committee requests the Italian Government to shoulder all the responsibility to arrest the perpetrators of the crime -- the U.S. and Zionist terrorists. The Executive Committee holds this government fully responsible for unveiling these terrorists. The Palestinian revolution reserves the right of adopting the necessary measures to retaliate for this crime. The Palestinian revolution considers every attempt to cover up the crime as collaboration with U.S. and Israeli intelligence.

With the loss of our prominent leader and the son of our noble people, the PLO Executive Committee pledges to our people that his martyrdom will be incentive for continuing and stepping up the struggle against the enemies of the homeland until our full national objectives are achieved.

Glory and immortality to our great martyr and victory is our revolution's.

Envoys Condole

NC121548 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] A number of Palestinian, Arab and foreign personalities and delegations are continuing to offer condolences to the leadership of the Palestinian revolution on the death of Majid Abu Sharar. PLO Executive Committee member 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar today received the Hungarian ambassador and the Yugoslav charge d'affaires in Syria, who offered their condolences on the death of Majid Abu Sharar. In Beirut, condolences were received from the Soviet ambassador.

LIBYAN FOREIGN SECRETARY TALKS WITH FATAH

LD111240 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 11 Oct (KUNA) -- Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki held talks here late Saturday night with a Palestinian delegation led by member of the Central Committee of Fatah major commando organisation Salah Khalaf Abu Iyad.

Abu Iyad said after the meeting that the two sides discussed the current Arab state of affairs in the light of internal developments in Egypt following the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat last Tuesday.

He added that discussions also covered developments of the Palestinian problem and actions by the Arab Steadfastness Front "to confront the American invasion which is threatening the Arab nation."

The Palestinian leader said that contacts were made with Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam while the meeting was in process and that Khaddam approved points tackled by the Libyan-Palestinian meeting.

At-Turayki arrived here last night carrying a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to President Hafiz al-Asad amidst Libyan accusations to the U.S. administration of trying to impose its hegemony over the Middle East by exploiting events in Egypt.

Khalaf said that Egyptian president designate Husni Mubarak was following the footsteps of the late president and predicted that Mubarak would meet the same fate as As-Sadat if he continues the Camp David process with Israel.

At-Turayki, meanwhile, said that Arab countries were invited to work for defeating the Camp David process and to restore Egypt to the Arab ranks. He said that Arabs would be happy if Egypt returns because it has no place outside the Arab nation.

On the situation in Sudan, At-Turayki said the Sudanese regime was panicky after what had happened in Egypt.

Regarding movements of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, At-Turayki said that these movements would not make us afraid and would only add to the determination of the Libyan people to bring about the downfall of the "submissive " Camp David process.

He added that the assassination of President As-Sadat should be a lesson to U.S. imperialism, as was the Iranian revolution a lesson to the American agents.

Commenting on a statement by the U.S. Vice President Bush in which he described Al-Qadhdhafi as the terrorist number one in the world, At-Turayki said this accusation is a medal for Libya because it is the habit of imperialism to describe revolutionaries as terrorists.

FATAH OFFICIAL ON MUBARAK FOREIGN POLICY

JN121728 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] Fatah Central Committee member, yesterday delivered the Palestinian revolution's speech to the rally hosted by the Arab socialist Ba'th Party on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the October war.

Abu Iyad said: Despite all our wounds, we are today commemorating the eighth anniversary of the October war, which continues to be a great truth in our contemporary history despite the deviation of the political leadership in Egypt.

On Husni Mubarak's foreign policy, Brother Abu Iyad said that he will follow As-Sadat's treasonous course and consequently will meet As-Sadat's fate.

Brother Abu Iyad pointed out that if Mubarak is wagering on internal relaxation or Arab relaxation while awaiting April -- the time for the Israeli withdrawal -- we can say that this is not the path, since the alleged peace treaty is a personal treaty among As-Sadat, the Israelis and Americans. As-Sadat has ended, and thus the treaty has ended. Indeed, this was started by the Israelis themselves through Eytan and spokesmen of the Americans and Israelis.

He added: We leave it to the Egyptian people and the strugglers in the Egyptian Army to correct the march. There would be a holy pact with Syria so that we can extend our hands to the Egyptian people and the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

He concluded: We cannot confront the U.S.-Israel alliance and its agents in Egypt and Sudan without extending sincere hands to our strategic ally the Soviet Union, and actually signing a friendship treaty, even a treaty to confront this imperialist pact.

LONDON WEEKLY ON POSITION OF SUDAN'S NUMAYRI

GF111443 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Oct 81 p 11

[Editorial: "The Field Marshal Proclaims Mourning for Himself"]

[Text] "Today As-Sadat, and tomorrow Numayri and all other stooges." This is how Abu Iyad, Salah Khalaf, summarized the PLO's attitude toward As-Sadat's assassination.

This reference to the closest ally of the mentor of the Camp David policy and the godfather of naturalizing relations with the Zionist enemy is highly significant. On the very day when news of the fatal blow dealt by the heroes of the Egyptian Army to the biggest traitor in modern Arab history was released, Zbigniew Brzezinski, former U.S. presidential adviser on national security affairs, declared frankly on British television that it is not only U.S. interests in Egypt that are being threatened, but primarily it is U.S. interests in Sudan and those of the principal stooge of the United States in Khartoum, Field Marshal Ja'far Numayri, that are being threatened.

Western analysts did not hide that what happened in Egypt is bound to have direct repercussions on Sudan, where an Egyptian force is defending Numayri's regime against any possible action by the Sudanese people.

This explains Numayri's reaction to As-Sadat's assassination, a reaction that is radically different from Arab reaction in general. While the Arab people throughout the Arab world -- in Baghdad, Damascus, Tripoli and Algiers -- were joyful about the event that eliminated the most prominent U.S. surrogate collaborating with Israel and restored the Arabs' confidence in their ability to punish traitors and turncoats who betray the Arab nation, the Khartoum regime was in a state of mourning, and Numayri's reaction -- as expected -- was contrary to the aspirations of the Arabs and Muslims everywhere.

The field marshal proclaimed 40 days of mourning in Khartoum, as though -- in the words of a political commentator in London -- he was proclaiming mourning for himself. The dictator of Khartoum now realizes more than ever that the spears of the United States cannot protect traitors from their peoples when the hour of retribution comes. He also knows that the Sudanese people, who carried out a series of revolutions and uprisings in their most difficult and darkest hours, are capable of dealing a fatal blow to the partner of the author of the policy of capitulation to the Israeli enemy.

This is what makes the field marshal proclaim a state of mourning while Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) declares that the PLO shakes the hand that pulled the trigger of the gun that fired the bullet of mercy.

The fate that awaits those who betray their peoples is bound to come at the right time, however abhorrent and undesirable assassination may be as a method to eliminate renegades. The stooges who turned their countries into bases for the United States and Israel, put their peoples behind bars, plundered their countries' wealth, became corrupt, tyrannical and arrogant rulers, and turned day into night and night into day know very well that it is they who have sentenced themselves to death. The killer is bound to be killed; he who establishes his rule under the shadow of the star of David and the U.S. eagle is bound to receive the people's retribution, regardless of the passage of time and regardless of the illusion suffered by political commentators -- who ignore that great role the people play and are bound to play in foiling the plots of the great powers -- that the policy of oppression, terrorism and tyranny has succeeded in consolidating a traitorous regime that cannot survive without foreign support.

The Arab people -- as the experience of the heroic Egyptian Army has shown -- may grant a respite but will never forget.

GULF AFFAIRS

ARAB GULF MEDIA ON DEVELOPMENTS IN EGYPT

8 October

GF081938 [Editorial Report] In its 0700 GMT newscast on 8 October, Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic -- Oman's state radio -- carried reports by news agencies on recent developments in Eygpt. The radio said that Vice President Husani Mubarak has accepted the Egyptian People's Assembly's decision to nominate him president of the republic. The radio added that Mubarak has promised the respect the Camp David accords and all peace treaties with Israel.

In its 0930 GMT newscast on 8 October, Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic did not carry any news items on the current situation in Egypt or on As-Sadat's assassination. Manama Domestic Service in Arabic and Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic quoted news agency reports on Mubarak's nomination as president and his assumption of prime ministerial duties.

GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic, EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic and QNA in Arabic continued to carry reports on the current situation in Egypt such as Mubarak's nomination as president, preparations for the referendum to be held on Tuesday and a report on the names and general condition of persons wounded during As-Sadat's assassination. The agencies carried no commentaries on any of these events.

In its 1830 GMT newscast on 8 October, Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic carried a news item on reaction by Arab states to As-Sadat's assassination. Without commenting on the reports, the television said that Oman has declared a state of mourning and that Sultan Qabus has denounced the assassination. The television added that Kuwait denounced violence in a statement broadcast by its radio. The report added that Sudan will participate in As-Sadat's funeral, which will also be attended by world leaders and officials.

9 October

GF092005 [Editorial Report] At 0700 GMT, the Omani state radio, Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic, quoted news agencies on preparations for As-Sadat's funeral held on 10 October. The radio listed the international figures attending the funeral.

At 0930 GMT, Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic quoted Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and other officials as saying that no political party was involved in As-Sadat's assassination. The radio also reported on clashes in Asyut between demonstrators and police.

Manama Domestic Service in English at 1100 GMT quoted news agencies on the upcoming referendum on Husni Mubarak's presidential nomination. It also quoted sources on security measures taken to protect figures attending the funeral.

At 1300 GMT, Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic quoted a UAE source condemning all types of violence. The radio quoted AFP on clashes in Asyut and on Mubarak's acceptance of an invitation to visit the United States.

Doha Domestic Service in Arabic at 1530 GMT reported that Qatar has denounced As-Sadat's assassination. The radio quoted news agencies in Mubarak's meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and on his statement on As-Sadat's assassination. It also reported the Egyptian Defense Ministry statement on the investigation of the assassination.

GULF NEWS AGENCY, QNA and EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic did not comment on developments in Egypt. They did carry reports on the clashes in Asyut and the names of international figures attending As-Sadat's funeral and the confinement of its route by Egyptian authorities. They also reported on Mubarak's acceptance of an invitation to visit the United States. The agencies quoted Qatari and UAE official sources denouncing As-Sadat's assassination and reported the departure of an Omani delegation to attend his funeral.

At 1830 GMT, Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic reported that Egyptian authorities had taken security measures to protect those coming to attend As-Sadat's funeral. It also quoted the Egyptian Defense Ministry statement on the assassination.

October 10

GF110402 [Editorial Report] In its 0700 GMT newscast, the Omani state radio Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic, reported that Sultan Qabus ordered that flags should continue to fly at half-mast today in mourning for As-Sadat. The radio also reported that an Omani delegation led by the deputy prime minister for legal affairs as well as other foreign dignitaries would attend the funeral. The radio also reported on Mubarak's meetings with Begin and Haig.

The Abu Dhabi Domestic Service 0930 GMT newscast, the Baghdad Domestic Service 1130 GMT newscast and the Doha Domestic Service 1530 GMT newscast all emphasized the stringent security measures taken at As-Sadat's funeral. Abu Dhabi Domestic Service carried a UPI report on the effect of As-Sadat's assassination on the Camp David accords, a 4-minute UPI report on Egyptian-Arab relations after As-Sadat's death and a 3-minute report citing an unidentified U.S. television network on remarks by Al-Qadhdhafi in which he said that As-Sadat's death dashed U.S. hopes in the Middle East. In its 1130 GMT newscast, Baghdad Domestic Service reported on the clashes in Al-Minya, Upper Egypt, and said that tension prevailed in many Egyptian cities. In its 4-minute report on the situation in Egypt, Baghdad Domestic Service reported that 50 students were arrested in Egypt for taking part in an attempt to "overthrow the regime in Egypt."

In its 1530 GMT newscast, Doha Domestic Service in Arabic cited an AFP report that Haig and the three former U.S. presidents attending As-Sadat's funeral did not sit on the main stand because of security reasons.

In its 1030 GMT newscast, Manama Domestic Service in Arabic carried a report on As-Sadat's funeral.

In its 1300 GMT newscast, Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic reported that Reagan sent a message to Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki asking for Japan's assistance in "establishing a Middle East peace on the basis of the Camp David accords."

In its 1830 GMT newscast, Riyadh Domestic Televsion Service in Arabic carried a 5-minute report, including a film clip, of the funeral.

Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY, Doha's QNA and Abu Dhabi's EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY all carried similar reports on editorials carried by the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD and the Ash-Shariqah newspaper AL-KHALIJ, both of which expressed hope that changes will take place in Egypt after As-Sadat's death. Manama's GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic carried an interview with Muhammad Mahdi, chairman of the Arab-American Association, gave to GNA's correspondent in New York on As-Sadat's death and the situation in Egypt.

The only Arabic papers received on October 10 were that day's issue of the weekly Manama's AL-ADWA' in Arabic and the 10 October issue of Ash-Shariqah's AL-KHALIJ in Arabic. In its editorial, AL-ADWA' grudgingly approved of the Bahraini Government statement condemning violence and political assassinations but asserts that As-Sadat's assassination was inevitable and is "the final curtain fall on the last scene in the Camp David play." AL-ADAW' says his death was no surprise to anyone except perhaps to the United States and Israel, and that whereas after 'Abd an-Nasir's death millions of Egyptians and Arabs mourned him, As-Sadat was being mourned only in Washington and Tel Aviv.

AL-KHALIJ urged the new Egyptian rulers to learn from past mistakes and called for Egypt to return to the Arab ranks. The paper asked why so many U.S. politicians and officials were attending As-Sadat's funeral and asserted that the United States is "fighting so that Egypt will not slip from its sphere of influence." It said this is why the United States is seeking to "contain" Mubarak from the very beginning.

11 October

GF112030 [Editorial Report] All Arab media monitored on 11 October, excerpt the San'a' Domestic Service 1700 GMT newscast and the Riyadh Domestic Television Service 1830 GMT newscast, carried reports on developments connected with the situation in Egypt.

In its 0700 GMT newscast, Salalah Domestic Service reported the return of the Omani delegation that attended As-Sadat's funeral in Egypt and its meeting with Husni Mubarak yesterday. The radio also noted that Mubarak has accepted invitations to visit Italy, France and West Germany and that FRG Foreign Minister Genscher will propose an EEC meeting to discuss increasing EEC aid to Egypt. The radio also reported Israeli Prime Minister Begin's return from As-Sadat's funeral and his statement to journalists that Mubarak had invited him to Egypt and that the peace process with Egypt will continue.

In its 0930 GMT newscast Abu Dhabi Domestic Service carried a report on the Libyan foreign secretary conveying a message from Al-Qadhdhafi to Syrian President al-Asad on the situation following As-Sadat's death, a UPI report on As-Sadat's funeral in which 2,000 people tried to reach the site of the funeral but were prevented by police, and a report on Aba Eban's statement that Mubarak will continue the peace process.

In its 1130 GMT newscast Baghdad Domestic Service carried a report on the clashes in Upper Egypt and asserted that tension continued to prevail in Egypt.

In its 1300 GMT newscast Dubayy Domestic Service carried reports on Secretary of State Haig's meeting with Mubarak and the Egyptian foreign minister and on the Egyptian police carrying out mopping up operations in Asyut following clashes there.

In its 1530 GMT newscast Doha Domestic Service included a report on Israel's rejecting proposals to advance the date of its withdrawal from Sinai and on Haig and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher asking Israel to help the Egyptian authorities during the present transition period. The radio also carried a report that the Lebanese foreign minister will tour several Arab countries to assess effect of As-Sadat's death.

Manama's GULF NEWS AGENCY, Doha's QNA and Abu Dhabi's EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY all carried reports on editorials by the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-ITTIHAD commenting on Austrian Chancellor Kreisky's remarks that As-Sadat was killed for his political mistakes and the Ash-Shariqah newspaper AL-KHALIJ urging Arabs to try to draw Egypt away from the influence of the United States and Israel and expressing hope that "the Egyptian leadership will respond to any positive Arab initiative on Egypt." QNA quoted the Cairo paper AL-JUMHURIYAH urging "moderate Arabs" to cease their campaigns against Egypt. QNA also carried a 120-word report on preparations in Egypt for the 13 October referendum. GULF NEWS AGENCY carried a report on an open letter addressed to Husni Mubarak by a Kuwaiti newspaper.

None of the radios or news agencies monitored carried commentaries on Egypt.

In an editorial on 11 October, Manama's AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ said Mubarak differs from As-Sadat in that he "did not attack the Arab countries with same vehemence as As-Sadat. He also did not visit Israel." The editorial then asserted that Cairo and Washington should realize that the Arabs' quarrel with As-Sadat was not personal but political -- specifically over the Camp David policy.

In its 11 October issue Ash-Shariqah's AL-KHALIJ carried an editorial calling for an Arab initiative to draw Egypt away from U.S. and Israeli influence and urging the "new Egyptian leadership" to respond to the initiative and "to learn from the lessons of the past 8 years."

An editorial in the 11 October Kuwait's AL-QABAS analyzed the differences between As-Sadat and Mubarak in light of two decisions made by Mubarak: To make As-Sadat's funeral "official rather than public" and to ask Israel not to raise the Israeli flag on Israeli ships passing through the Suez Canal, concluding that both decisions indicate Mubarak's propensity to calm and a low key attitude both in "burying the past and in continuing with the present.' AL-QABAS concludes: "Surely Mr Husni Mubarak will hear only kind words from the Arabs if he is anxious to say only kind words about them."

Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM addressed "an open Arab letter" to Husni Mubarak urging him to learn from the lesson of As-Sadat's assassination that "taking Egypt out of the Arab arena is the only reason for ending the life of that miserable man," and exhorting him to return Egypt to the Arab fold and not to fall into the "U.S.-Zionist trap."

12 October

GF130704 [Editorial Report] Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic at 0930 GMT carried an AFP report on a statement by Ash-Shadhili in support of the Saudi Middle East plan, and another AFP report on Mubarak pledging to follow in As-Sadat's footsteps and continue with the Camp David policy.

Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic at 1300 GMT carried a report citing the Cairo press speculating that there will be no change in the Egyptian Government if Mubarak is elected, and another report urging the Egyptian people not to vote for Mubarak.

Doha Domestic Service in Arabic at 1530 GMT carried a Cairo-datelined report on an Egyptian Government statement denouncing a Soviet accusation that the U.S. Government is interfering in Egyptian affairs, and in turn accusing the Soviet Union of seeking to spread its hegemony in the Middle East. The radio also carried a report on a statement by a U.S. Government spokesman that the United States views with anxiety any Soviet attempt to interfere in the Middle East, and that the United States will respond to Egyptian requests for assistance.

San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic at 1700 GMT carried a largely unmonitorable report on clashes in Egypt and NPUG's call for a boycott of the 13 October referendum in Egypt.

Riyadh Domestic Televison Service in Arabic at 1830 GMT carried a 1.5-minute report on Mubarak's meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Haig on 11 October, saying that Mubarak said the talks were "fruitful" while Haig described them as successful.

Abu Dhabi's EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic carried a report on UAE papers' editorials on Arab Egyptian relations, and a report on an editorial by the Ash-Shariqah's AL-KHALIJ on Mubarak's Arab responsibilities.

Doha QNA carried a report on an editorial by the Qatari paper AL-'ARAB calling for Egypt's return to the Arab fold. QNA also carried a report, citing Cairo's AL-AHRAM, on measures to be taken in Egypt to control the ownership of arms. It also carried reports, citing the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM -- organ of Egypt's socialist Liberal Party -- that interrogation of As-Sadat's killers revealed that others who were not at the scene of the crime were involved in As-Sadat's assassination, and that the leader of the Socialist Liberal Party called on the opposition parties to support the regime in the present transition stage.

Other reports carried by Abu Dhabi's EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, Doha's QNA and Manama's GULF NEWS AGENCY referred to Haig reaffirming U.S. support for the Egyptian regime, a report citing an Egyptian paper on violence used by Muslim extremists in their recent attacks and a report by the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA', citing Egyptian sources, that the present Egyptian deputy prime minister, Fu'ad Muhy ad-Din, will head the new Egyptian Government following Mubarak's assumption of the presidency, and that the Egyptian television on 12 October screened a film report on As-Sadat's assassination on 6 October.

Not all of the Gulf papers reviewed on 12 October commented in their editorials on Egypt. Kuwait's AL-QABAS carried an editorial calling on the Arab countries to review their relations with Egypt and establish "unannounced contacts" with Mubarak.

Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-AMM, asserted in its editorial that "the road is open for Husni Mubarak to take a historic initiative for the sake of Egypt, the Arabs and Palestine," urging him to return Egypt to the Arab fold.

Kuwait's AL-WATAN in Arabic, claimed in its editorial that the recent clashes in Asyut demonstrate that past tension in this city was not of a sectarian nature, as As-Sadat and his media falsely claimed, for those attacked in the recent attacks were not Christians but the government's police.

Ash-Shariqah's AL-KHALIJ in Arabic addressed in its editorial an open letter to Mubarak saying that the Arab nation "is prepared to welcome you as president of Arab Egypt if you destroy the barriers that separate Egypt from its sisters and from its glorious history.

OMAN

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM EGYPT

EA111628 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Summary] Al Bu Sa'id Fahd ibn Mahmud, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, returned home today after representing Sultan Qabus at the funeral of President as-Sadat.

QATAR

OFFICIAL DENOUNCES AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

GF091650 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Following President as-Sadat's assassination and developments in Egypt, an official Qatari source has issued the following statement:

During this period in which our Arab nation is going through a very critical phase in its long history, Qatar is closely following events in the fraternal Arab Republic of Egypt. Despite Qatar's adherance to a policy that differs from As-Sadat's policy on the Palestinian issue, Qatar believes that violence -- especially assassination -- committed by sons of the same nation cannot be relied upon to achieve national goals. Moreover, this action is not in line with our noble Islamic principles and our Arab traditions and values.

We pray that God, most glorious, most high will protect Egypt from evil and will grant it success in achieving unity, security, stability and prosperity. We also pray that God will return Egypt to its Arab nation so it can carry out its major and historic role in strengthening the Arab nation, contributing fully in defending its rights and supporting its causes, because Egypt is an inseparable part of this nation. We also pray that God will guide us along the straight path so we can completely and comprehensively rebuild our nation's solidarity. This solidarity constitutes the only way that we can confront the dangers surrounding us.

SAUDI ARABIA

RIYADH COMMENTS ON FORD, CARTER STANDS ON PLO

LD122232 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Two U.S. presidents, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, have said that no real diplomatic progress can be made in the Middle East unless the role of the PLO is recognized. They added that they support U.S. recognition of the liberation organization.

There is no doubt that recognition by the two former U.S. presidents, Ford and Carter, of the PLO's role -- as being the sole representative of the Palestinian people -- contitutes a fresh addition to the international community's recognition of the organization. But the effectiveness of such statements by the two American leaders must be linked with their stances toward the Palestinian issue when they were in power -- stances which were not encouraging from the sincerity angle.

Former President Ford had his own hard stances against Palestinian rights. Also, former President Carter refused to recognize the PLO. All this happened at a time when it was within the power of the two men to do something for right and justice, at a time when changes were dictated by the nature of the phase during which the two men were at the helm, especially in Carter's presidency, which was characterized in its final phase by trying to make available the most possible protection for Israel's existence. The zenith of that action was the conclusion of the peace treaties which are still rejected by the Arabs, since they gave Israel everything at no cost to itself.

This is not meant to belittle the importance of the opinion of the two men. What is more important is the U.S. role in the changes that present themselves in isolation of the core and foundation of the issue -- namely, the Palestinian people.

The pressing question that presents itself from the reality of events is: Can Ford and Carter concentrate in the American arena on what seems a new conviction which has affected their attitudes toward the issue of Palestine, especially as the American people are now more convinced of the justice of the Palestinian cause? The development of events which are currently presented in the arena of the issue and its connections with these developments will answer this question.

UAE

PAPER SAYS AS-SADAT KILLING PLANNED IN 1979

LD111326 Kuwait KUNA in English 1014 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Oct (KUNA) -- A local newspaper reported here Sunday that the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in Cairo last Tuesday had been planned two years ago. AL-ITTIHAD newspaper said that a fanatic Islamic group had started planning for this operation in 1979, following a dispute at an Egyptian Army military barracks along the Suez-Cairo highway.

Quoting highly placed Egyptian Army sources, the newspaper said the dispute started when two soldiers were discharged after an argument with their officer over their ideological affiliation. The newspaper said that the two soldiers were picked up by the At-Takfir wa al-Hijrah [The Society for Renunciation and Repudiation--Takfir] group, which claimed responsibility for the killing of former minister of Islamic affairs Dr Muhammad Husayn adh-Dhahabi.

It said that leader of the raiding group, Lt Khalid Hassan al-Islambuli, was outraged by President as-Sadat's recent crackdown on parties opposed to his peace accords with Israel, especially when 469 members of the Islamic group, including Khalid's brother, were detained.

The report said that Khalid's brother had participated in the uprising at Egypt's military academy in 1974, which was engineered by Salih Sarriya, who belongs to Hizb at-Tahrir, the Liberation Party which calls for an Islamic rule.

PDRY

MINISTER AL-'ATTAS HEADS DELEGATION TO USSR

EA112305 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee and minister of installations, left Aden this afternoon on his way to Moscow at the head of a delegation for a visit of several days to the USSR. During the visit he will hold talks with Soviet officials on economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries and methods of developing them.

COUNCIL CHAIRMAN MEETS WITH SOVIET ENVOY

EA112305 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at his office this evening at the YSP Central Committee Secretariat Comrade Feliz Fedotov, the USSR ambassador in Aden. During the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, a number of issues relating to the future development of cooperation between the YSP and the CPSU were discussed. Other issues of common interest were also discussed, including economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS ON AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

Mubarak Statement

NC120252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0005 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- President-Designate Husni Mubarak has responded to the public's questions as to whether there was negligence or laxity in saving the life of the late president, Anwar as-Sadat. He said: What happened on 6 October was a surprise, and no one could have prevented it.

In his answers to questions posed by the newspaper MAY in its Monday edition, Husni Mubarak said: Martyr As-Sadat always rejected personal security measures because they formed a barrier between him and the people. He always said: Leave the people. He used to become annoyed and angry if a guard tried to prevent a member of the public from getting close to him.

Husni Mubarak affirmed that no one could have prevented what happened. Anyone could have committed such an ugly crime at any of the huge public meetings that the president used to attend, the latest of which was the meeting in Al-Mansurah 2 weeks ago. This could also have happened when President Nixon and Carter visited Egypt. At that time, the U.S. security men were unconvinced about their ability to prevent any incident should anyone have decided to create one.

Husni Mubarak said our people are good-hearted and do not like violence. What happened during the military parade was foreign to our nature and was "imported."

Husni Mubarak said there are many questions such as where were the guards and why was the guard not stepped up? The answer to this is: If this had happened during the days of 'Abd an-Nasir on the same stand, no one could have prevented it. The incident occurred in 1 or 2 seconds. No one thought that an Egyptian would throw a handgrenade and that someone on a truck would open fire. 'Abd an-Nasir was shot at in Al-Manshiyah, and no one opened fire on the man who tried to kill him. Reagan was shot while among his guards and in a confined area and was not seated on an exposed stand.

Husni Mubarak asserted that this operation required no planning. Handgrenades were thrown but did not explode because the pins were not pulled out. This happened, as I said, in a second. I was following the fly-past and was looking up. Handgrenades were thrown. The president rose to his feet. I tried to push him. I found myself 2 or 3 meters from him. The last word the president said was: Impossible. He did not utter another word.

Husni Mubarak said this was a mean and dirty operation. The defendant exploited his position as a member of the armed forces and committed this crime, which no one had expected. However, the armed forces are 100 percent innocent of this crime.

Husni Mubarak said the armed forces denounce this ugly crime with which the criminals have tried to harm them. He said that investigations are continuing and that all the necessary measures will be taken. The matter will not pass by easily, and we will study all the lessons acquired.

Husni Mubarak said the most important domestic problem that will occupy him after he takes the oath of office is how to safeguard the citizens and provide stability. He said this is the responsibility of all of us, because security and safety were the umbrella that President as-Sadat tried to open over Egypt. He also said that only a handful of opportunists benefit from instability in our country and that security and safety are in the interests of the entire homeland and Egyptian family.

Husni Mubarak affirmed that he will complete the march begun by As-Sadat, at the forefront of which is completing the peace steps. He said that the peace will be forever, that there will be no wars between Egypt and Israel and that the October war was the last war.

He said he held a meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who attended President as-Sadat's funeral. Begin declared that withdrawal from the remaining part of Sinai is a sacred operation ['amaliyah muqaddasah] and that he is committed to seeing the withdrawal take place on schedule. Husni Mubarak told Begin that Egypt is loyal to all its commitments, that there will be no return to wars and that peace will be forever.

Defense Ministry Statement

NC091438 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The Defense Ministry today issued the following statement on the assassination of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat:

The annual armed forces celebrations marking the anniversary of their victory in the 6 October war included the holding of a big military parade at the parades grounds in An-Nasr City. Symbolic units of the main branches of the armed forces participated in the parade. A few days before the parade, these units assembled in the open air areas near the stadium to prepare for the parade and carry out the necessary rehearsals.

One of the small units, which it was decided would participate in the parade this year, was under the command of first lieutenant named Khalid Ahmad Shawqi al-Islambuli. He is the brother of one of those who were recently arrested and who belonged to the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir].

Blinded by black hatred, the aforesaid officer exploited these circumstances and agreed with three misled youths to participate in committing the crime. He provided them with the opportunity of riding with the crew members of the car allocated to him wearing military uniforms. He gave leave to three soldiers who were among the original members of the crew on the morning of the parade, claiming that they were sick. He replaced them with the reservist forces for the parade to complete the crew. It was natural that his partners should get the weapons allocated to the original members of the crew.

In view of the fact that the existing instructions forbid the armed forces participating in military parades from carrying any ammunition to avoid any mistakes, the traitors managed to obtain a quantity of bullets and four offensive and defensive handgrenades [qanabil yadawiyah hujumuyiah wa difa'iyah] from sources outside the armed forces.

Just before the unit moved to participate in the military parade column, First Lieutenant Khalid secretly distributed the ammunition and grenades among his partners and kept some for himself.

When the car reached the main reviewing stand, First Lieutenant Khalid ordered the driver to stop. He was sitting next to the driver and he threatened to kill him if he disobeyed. When the driver hesitated, the aforesaid officer pulled the handbrake and the car stopped. He alighted first and was followed by the three others who were riding in the back and who had their weapons with them.

At first everyone thought that the car had developed trouble and that these individuals were going to try to push it forward. However, the traitorous criminals began hurling their bombs and shooting in the direction of the main reviewing stand. The firing continued despite the fact that the president's special guards exchanged fire with them. When the criminals tried to escape, they were arrested after being wounded.

The president and some of those who were in the main reviewing stand were wounded. His excellency was immediately moved by a helicopter to the armed forces hospital in Al-Ma'adi' where his pure soul departed.

The military prosecution is continuing its investigation of the criminals. The public interest dictates that no other information be disclosed now about the perpetrators of the incident.

Abu Ghazalah Statement

NC120143 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2316 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has stated that the results of the investigations carried out so far into the assassination of the departed leader Anwar as-Sadat have revealed that those who participated in the crime were only four in number and under the command of First Lt Khalid Ahmad Shawqi al-Islambuli, who was the chief engineer insofar as the execution of the operation was concerned. The other three were a former officer who had been expelled from the service because of his extremist tendencies, a reserve officer who had completed his service and left the forces and a volunteer sergeant who had also left the service.

In statements to be published by the newspaper MAY tomorrow, Abu Ghazalah said the investigations have also revealed that, according to the confessions made by the accused, the engineers of the crime were extremists who committed the crime of their own volition and who had no connection with any other party. Moreover, they had agreed to seize any opportunity to kill President as-Sadat. When First Lieutenant Khalid became aware that he was to participate in the military parade marking the October victory anniversary, he and the other three men purchased grenades and ammunition from fugitive criminals in Dishna in upper Egypt.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah added that the four traitors had purchased about 100 rounds of ammunition and 4 defensive and offensive grenades. They admitted that when they purchased the arms and grenades they began thinking of a way to introduce them into the military parade.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah said the military units that were to participate in the parade were supposed to assemble at the Nasr City grounds where the most stringent security measures are taken to deal with such situations and prevent the infiltration of any elements other than the forces that were to participate in the parade.

However, the accused and first engineer of the crime, Lieutenant Khalid, resorted to subterfuge and tricks to surmount the security measures. He asked his three coplotters to be present there in the evening of 5 October, the eve of the military parade, since movement was banned during the rehersal and on the day of the military parade.

Abu Ghazalah said First Lieutenant Khalid, in order to perfect his plan, gave leave to three members of his unit who were to participate in the military parade in order to prevent them from doing so. His three accomplices went to the unit and asked for the commander of the battalion. They told the guard officer that they had come from a certain brigade with orders to join the unit that was to participate in the parade and asked for Khalid, the unit commander.

The defense minister added: First Lieutenant Khalid came and met the three men. He created a big scene with them. He swore at them and rebuked them for having been late in joining the unit. He asked them to go and sleep somewhere else. In the morning, First Lieutenant Khalid played his subterfuge role by inspecting the company and all the arms and the vehicles that were to participate in the parade after having hidden the magazines and the grenades and later giving them to his three accomplices.

As a further coverup, he applied strict security measures by removing the bolts from all the rifles of the soldiers who were to participate in the parade.

Khalid and his accomplices agreed that when the vehicle reached the stand, it would turn toward the stand, but they could not agree about the driver and suggested that Khalid himself should drive the vehicle.

They then became afraid and changed the plan. They decided that they would leave the vehicle and head for the stand. The distance between the vehicle and the stand was less than 20 meters.

When the three traitors and their commander, First Lieutenant Khalid, reached the stand with their vehicle, the driver refused to stop. Kahlid pulled the handbrake. It seemed as though the vehicle was having trouble, and the following vehicles had to slow down.

The four then jumped from the vehicle and hurled the grenades and then began to run toward the stand -- one to the right of the stand, another to the left and the remaining two halfway to the stand.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah said: I stood up to see what was happening. I saw a grenade flying over our heads and exploding behind us, another one exploding near President as-Sadat, a third hitting Chief of Staff 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi in the eye and a fourth one tossed in front of the stnad. The first two grenades exploded but not the other two. I saw Khalid wielding a machinegun -- a Karl Gustav-type machinegun -- and directing its fire at President as-Sadat and those who were behind and around him. There was no guard in front of the stand.

It is known that the acquisition of arms and ammuntion is not difficult. Over 100,000 machineguns were distributed during the 1956 war and have not been withdrawn. Many weapons left behind in Sinai have been smuggled into the country. Arms can also be smuggled across the western border.

The investigations also revealed that the Investigations Department had sent a report on accused Khalid Ahmad Shawqi to the Defense Ministry. His surname -- Al-Islambuli -- was not known at the time. The Investigations Department report contained information about his religious tendencies. The military intelligence kept a watch on him but could not prove anything against him.

Abu Ghazalah said that after the incident, the full name of the first criminal, Khalid Ahmad Shawqi, was traced in the military register. It so happens that he has a brother who was among the 1,563 people who were taken into custody during the sectarian sedition.

The reports on Kahlid following the arrest of his brother showed that his behavior was stable and devoid of any suspicion. His record shows that he used to pray at mosques regularly and did not seem to have any extremist tendencies. Nothing could be established against him. The reports on him said that his conduct was good and that he did not take leave from work. Indeed, he was known to be loyal and strict and was seldom seen praying at the unit he commanded.

Lieutenant General Abu Ghazalah added that the first accused, Khalid Ahmad al-Islamabuli has not yet been interrogated because of the operations that have been carried out on him to save his life and because he is still semi-unconscious. Investigations are continuing.

MUBARAK REAFFIRMS SUPPORT OF AWACS SALE

NC091330 Paris AFP in English 1325 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak today pledged his support for the sale of American AWACS radar-planes to Saudi Arabia, and said he was astonished that Israel opposed it.

"We want the United States to agree to the sale to counter Soviet expansionism," he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, adding that he could not understand the reluctance of the U.S. Congress to approve the deal. "A refusal by the United States to supply the AWACS to the Saudis, who are the closest allies of Washington in the region, will prompt their other friends to ask many questions," the vice president warned.

Mr Mubarak, chosen by parliament to succeed President Anwar as-Sadat, stressed that Western Europe, the U.S. and Japan had interests in the Gulf, and it was therefore vital for the Americans to help Saudi Arabia counter any danger.

He was astonished that Israel opposed the planned sale. "The AWACS will not attack Israel and will be used only on Saudi territory," he said. (Israel has said that the radar-planes would lay bare Israeli defences.)

The vice president spoke out firmly against Soviet "expansionism" in the region. "It (opposition to expansionism) was a principle of President as-Sadat's, and we are committed to it," he said. Egypt was ready to offer military facilities to the United States for a limited period, Mr Mubarak went on.

Asked about chances of a reconciliation between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, he said that although no basic differences had existed between Mr as-Sadat and the Saudis, it was too early to discuss the matter. He added: "We hope that things will return to normal... that depends on the Saudis."

On the uprising in the Nile town of Asyut, Mr Mubarak said: "Egypt can no longer tolerate such acts or allow any type of attack on the country's security." The Muslim fundamentalists who attacked Nile town had used the killing of President as-Sadat to "take advantage from the occasion", Mr Mubarak said, but security forces had reacted with firmness and quelled the uprising.

'SPOKESMAN' REACTS TO USSR GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

NC121354 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1257 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] An official spokesman of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has made a statement in which he said that the rejection of the policy of interference in the domestic affairs of states by outside forces will always remain one of the bases of Egypt's foreign policy, which emanates from its full faith in the policy of nonalignment.

This statement was made in reply to what the Soviet TASS news agency said quoting an official statement by the Soviet Government last night to the effect that pressure is being exerted on Egypt and that attempts are being made to interfere in its domestic affairs.

The spokesman said: Whereas the contents of the Soviet Government's statement affect Egypt's policy and its freedom in making its decisions, then the Egyptian Government declares its rejection of this Soviet method of attempting to interfere in Egypt's affairs on the pretext that what is happening around it concerns the security interests of the Soviet Union. This claim discloses the method of hegemony which the Soviet Union is trying to continue in the Middle East region and which is considered the main cause of the disturbance in the region.

The spokesman added that the Soviet Government, which appoints itself as the defender of Egypt against the consequences of the alleged interference in the domestic affairs of Egypt, knows well that the Egyptian people and their leadership considered, still consider and will continue to consider their freedom in adopting their decisions and rejecting any kind of interference and domination as one of the main pillars of the foreign policy of Egypt, which will not permit any outside force to attempt to impose its guardianship on the destinies of the Egyptian people.

The spokesman went on: It appears that in international relations, the Soviet departments cannot discriminate between the method of interference in a state's domestic affairs and the relations of friendship and cooperation on the basis of mutual respect and the freedom of the peoples to adopt their decisions -- a characteristic of Egyptian-U.S. relations.

The spokesman further said: If anyone is entitled to speak about interference in the fate of peoples, then TASS is the last to be entitled to do so. The peoples of the entire world, in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, are witnesses of the blatant actions of interference and aggression in Afghanistan, Chad and other areas of the world.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman said: Nobody can accuse Egypt of squandering its sovereignty and freedom by adopting its own decisions. Egypt was one of the three states which founded the Nonaligned Movement. It is still shouldering its responsibility of correcting the course of the movement and protecting it against the attempts of polarization within it. Egypt adopted its decision to wage the October war despite the fact that the two superpowers had agreed to freeze the situation which prevailed in the Middle East at the time. Egypt alone adopted the establishment of a comprehensive peace in the Middle East and settling all aspects of the Palestinian question to realize the hopes of the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate right of self-determination.

18 OFFICERS DISMISSED FOR 'EXTREMIST TENDENCIES'

NC121531 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo 12 Oct (AFP) -- Eighteen Egyptian Army officers have been cashiered because of their "extremist religious tendencies," and given civilian administrative jobs, it was announced here today. The officers--whose ranks were not disclosed -- were not arrested and had not been subject to an interrogation, a government spokesman said.

SECRETARY HAIG MEETS WITH MIDEAST OFFICIALS

Mubarak Meeting

NC111056 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- Presidential candidate Muhammad Husni Mubarak has stated that the peace process will continue as scheduled. He added that Egypt has the full support of the United States, which will continue as full partner in the peace process.

He said that his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig this morning were a continuation of the talks he held in Washington, and that today's talks were fruitful.

Alexander Haig stated that he is certain that President as-Sadat's line will continue. He added: I have conveyed to the Egyptian leadership that the United States desires that there should be no foreign intervention in the region.

He added that despite the sad circumstances which brought the U.S. delegation here, the visit was successful.

Husni Mubarak received Alexander Haig at 0915 today at Al-'Urubah Palace, where they met privately for half an hour and were later joined by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton. The expanded meeting lasted for half an hour.

After the meeting, Husni Mubarak stated that he conferred with Secretary Haig, who attended the funeral of the late President Anwar as-Sadat. He added: Our talks were a continuation of the talks I held in Washington on several issues of mutual interest.

Mubarak added: We always feel that we have the full support of the United States. Our talks were fruitful. He continued: We look forward to further strengthening our relations with the United States. We are sure that the peace process will proceed as scheduled and as the president had intended it to be.

The United States, he said, started off with us as a full partner in the peace negotiations and its role as a full partner will continue until the end of the peace process. He added: The relations and cooperation between the two countries are extremely good and will continue to be so.

In a statement after the meeting, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig emphasized that despite the sad occasion which brought him here he feels very confident an' satisfied that As-Sadat's line will continue and that the new leadership will work for the continuation of that line.

Haid added: Our talks with Mr Husni Mubarak covered the peace process and President Reagan's resolve to be a full partner in the peace process. We also reviewed the security situation in the region. I conveyed Wasington's interest that there should be no foreign intervention in developments in the region, that the states of the region should have full sovereignty and independence according to the wishes of their leaders, and that the United States will work in close cooperation with the friendly states in the region, especially Egypt. The tragedy, he said, has further consolidated our friendly ties with Egypt.

He added: Proceeding from this premise. I believe that the visit was successful. We express our profound sorrow and sympathy with the Egyptian people.

Answering a question on the talks he held in Egypt with a number of the delegations which attended the funeral of the late president, Haig said: These talks were natural and stemmed from our interest in strengthening our cordial relations with these states.

Yesterday evening Haig held talks with a number of delegations of states, including Sudan, Somalia and Oman.

'Ali Meeting

NC111448 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said at the conclusion of his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today that the discussions dealt with the urgent need to establish stability in the Middle East region. He added that there was complete understanding on the urgent requirements of peace, stability and continuation of the peace process, particularly after the loss of the late President Anwar as-Sadat.

He said that, as declared by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Egypt has affirmed that there will be no change in Egypt's policy and that Egypt will honor all the agreements to which it has committed itself.

'Ali also said that the scheduled meetings will take place as scheduled. The first of these meetings, he said will be the meeting of the committee for the withdrawal of Israel from Sinai scheduled to take place in Tel Aviv on 25 October.

Concluding his statement, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the United States will, as a full partner, exert more efforts to boost the peace process. Egypt, he said, welcomes this firm position.

Commenting on this, Alexander Haig said he agrees fully with what Kamal Hasan 'Ali said. He also said that the talks were fruitful and important.

Ghali on Haig-'Ali Talks

NC111705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1518 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Egyptian-U.S. talks held today under Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig centered on the Palestinian issue.

In a statement following the conclusion of the talks, Ghali said that the Egyptian side emphasized the need for Israel to take additional measures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to change the political atmosphere there and encourage the Palestinians to participate in the peace process. The Egyptian side also emphasized that in the upcoming negotiations it is necessary to search for the means to establish contacts with the Palestinian people so as to enable them to participate in the peace process and also to discuss the ways such participation may take place.

Dr Ghali said that the U.S. side showed understanding for the viewpoints of the Egyptian side. Dr Ghali added that there is agreement that the Palestinian autonomy talks should continue, saying that the talks will resume at the experts level in Tel Aviv 21 October and will be headed on the Egyptian side by Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Ambassador Tahir Shash. Following these talks, contacts will be held with the U.S. side to consult on the next steps. Dr Ghali said that the Egyptian side affirmed that there will be no change in Egyptian foreign policy under the office of Husni Mubarak.

Meeting With Abu Ghazalah

NC111503 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1352 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of Defense and War Production Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah today received U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the Defense Ministry. The meeting was attended by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

Meeting With Numayri

NC101723 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1642 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri this afternoon met with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The meeting, which lasted 1 hour, was attended by the Sudanese Minister of Culture who accompanied President Numayri to attend the funeral of the late President as-Sadat.

Meeting With Siad Barre

NC101734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) -- Somali President Siad Barre today received at the airport Sheraton Hotel U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The meeting, which lasted about 1 hour, was attended by Haig's assistants for Middle Eastern affairs and U.S. Army Chief of Staff General Meyer. The Somali side declined to give any information about the meeting. However, the press sources say that the African Horn problem in particular and African and world problems in general were the topics of the Somali-U.S. talks.

'ALI, GHALI STATEMENTS AFTER MEETING ATHERTON

NC121608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1458 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali met today with U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali.

After the 90-minute meeting, Kamal Hasan 'Ali stated that the meeting dealt with a followup of the topics covered in yesterday's meetings in Cairo between Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and also between Haig and Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials.

Dr Ghali said that the discussions at the meeting also dealt with questions connected with tripartite Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. negotiations which will be held on a technical level in Israel next week to discuss issues related to the establishment of the (?interim) regime in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the steps which must be taken to give a new momentum to these negotiations. Dr Ghali added that attention is now focused on the question of contacting the Palestinians and the organs through which this contact will be established and on implementing more trust-building measures to encourage the Palestinians to participate in the peace process.

Effective today, Ghali will hold continuous meetings with the Egyptian side to the tripartite discussions. The Egyptian side will be led by Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Ambassador Tahir Shash. The purpose of these meetings is to discuss the main issue connected with these negotiations which, it has been learned, will center on a declaration of principles for the interim stage within the framework of Camp David. This declaration of principles will be a first step that will be followed by [word indistinct] details.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK MEETS BEGIN 9 OCT

NC091421 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] At 1445 today, Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

The meeting, which was held at Mubarak's home, was attended by Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who arrived with Begin to attend the late President as-Sadat's funeral.

Mubarak and Begin talked briefly about the incident of the assassination of the late President as-Sadat. A closed meeting was then held between the vice president and the Israeli delegation.

PRESIDENT-ELECT, NUMAYRI TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY

NC121525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) -- The People's Assembly will hold a session at noon on Wednesday which will be attended by the Consultative Council members.

The speaker will announce the results of the presidential referendum before the Assembly. The session will then be adjourned to await the arrival of the president-elect at the Assembly.

The president-elect will go to the Assembly hall accompanied by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. The second part of the procedural session for the transference of power will then begin. The speaker will deliver an address which he will conclude by welcoming the president-elect.

Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri will then deliver an address at the People's Assembly. The president-elect will then deliver an address to the nation in which he will explain the responsibilities and the principles on which the work will be based in the current phase in the various spheres of national action.

The procedural session is expected to be adjourned, but the extraordinary meeting of the People's Assembly will not close. The meeting will be closed at a later date when the president issues a decree to that end.

MENA LISTS DIGNITARIES AT AS-SADAT FUNERAL

NC101118 Cairo MENA in English 1053 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (MENA) -- President Anwar as-Sadat's funeral ceremony was led by Interim President Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Vice President Husni Mubarak and attended by the American delegation under U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, comprising former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter, Nixon, Gerald Ford, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and a number of U.S. congressmen.

The Sudanese delegation led by President Ja'far Numayri French President Francois Mitterrand, Somali President Mohamed Said Barre led his country's delegation to the funeral ceremony, the West German president. [sentence as received]

The Liberian president, the Italian president, the king of Belgium, the king of Sweden, the president of Ireland, Prince Charles of Wales, husband of the queen of Holland, crown prince of Norway, crown prince of Denmark, duke of Luxemburg, former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, former president of Greece and the general governor of Canada attended the funeral.

The ceremony was also attended by Prime Minister Fahd ibn Mahmud as-Sa'id on behalf of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman, Israeli Premier Menahem Begin and the Israeli delegation, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the prime minister of Spain, the deputy president of Greece, deputy president of Yugoslavia.

The ceremony was also attended by the deputy president of Romania, deputy prime minister of China, the prime minister of Sweden.

It was also attended by the prime minister of Zambia, the first deputy premier of Senegal, the deputy premier of Gabon, the deputy premier of Australia, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the foreign minister of Liberia, foreign minister of Switzerland, foreign minister of the Republic of Central Africa, foreign minister of the Ivory Coast, foreign minister of Uganda, the foreign minister of Nigeria, the foreign minister of Japan, the Ghanaian minister of industry, the foreign minister of Singapore, the foreign minister of Argentina, the foreign minister of Chile, the foreign minister of the Vatican, the Finnish foreign minister.

The ceremony was also attended by a number of ministers, mainly minister of public works and energy in Togo, minister of the presidency affairs in Cameroon, the minister of state for the presidency in Ivory Coast.

Other numbers of representatives of the world organizations took part in the funeral, mainly Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity Edem Kodjo, the chairman of the United Nations palace in Geneva, Simone Viel speaker of the European Parliament, the speaker of the parliament of Sri Lanka, the speaker of the Indian parliament, the speaker of the parliament in Zaire, the speaker of the Austrian parliament, and the speaker of the Portuguese parliament.

INTERIOR MINISTRY STATEMENT ON ASYUT ATTACKS

NC122005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1857 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) -- The Interior Ministry issued a statement tonight concerning the incidents of attacks against the police forces by the Islamic Groups and the Societies of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir]. The following is the text of the statement:

Further to the Interior Ministry's statement of 8 October regarding the extremist religious elements' attack on the police forces in Asyut. The dimensions of this incident and its results have been unraveled as follows: Elements of the Islamic Groups and the Societies of Repudiation and Renunciation [Takfir], estimated at about 50 persons from the governorates of Asyut, Suhaj, Al-Minya and Qina, planned operations to attack the police forces in Asyut.

By this action it was intended to exploit the incident of the assassination of the departed President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to disturb the internal security and stability, cause disquiet among the citizens and try to obtain some arms to implement the same plan in other governorates.

These elements promised to meet in Asyut city on the night of the incident. They fixed 0600 hours on the morning of the blessed Al-Adha feast as the zero hour for starting their operations during the feast prayers in the mosques of the city. They divided themselves into groups. The first group was charged with attacking the security directorate in Asyut, the second and third with attacking the first and second police branches in Asyut, and the fourth with attacking the governorate's building.

Using a Peugeot car, the first group, while on its way to attack the security directorate building, fired at some policemen who were charged with ensuring the safety of the worshippers during the feast prayers. The policemen were stationed near Nasir Mosque in Asyut and they were unarmed because of the nature of their service. The group members then went to the security directorate's building and attacked members of the police force who were in front of the building. The police forces inside the directorate building intercepted them, wounded the group's commander, disarmed and arrested him. The police forces then pursued the other members of the groups who climbed to the roof of the building and exchanged fire with the police. A deceptive plan was implemented. In coordination with the armed forces, two helicopters were used to tighten the grip around the culprits who were intercepted by the police, who chased those who had fled to the outside of the security directorate's building.

The second group attacked the second Asyut [police] branch. The police force in the branch fired heavily on them and threw them back. The police force then gave chase, which forced the assailants to discard a number of their weapons and to take shelter in a number of houses around the area.

The members of the third group disguised themselves in uniforms of conscripts. These uniforms are made by the Al-Mahallah Company. They bought the uniforms from the local market and stole a Datsun pickup belonging to the Asyut University hospital.

On their way to the Asyut first branch, they fired on a number of policemen outside the supply office building. They stole a police truck parked outside the building and drove to the branch building in an attempt to storm it. The forces in the building exchanged fire with the attackers, forcing them to abandon the truck and flee to the houses around the branch. The attackers then began firing from rooftops.

The police forces surrounded the attackers, stormed these houses, clashed with the culprits, wounded and killed some of them and arrested the others.

The fourth group was scheduled to attack the governorate, but instead of doing this the group members split up to reinforce the other three groups. The assailants took this action because they felt that the police forces were putting up stiff resistance and because some of their companions had been killed or wounded.

The policy continued to chase those escaping and flush them out of their hideouts, until it became possible for the police to completely crush all manifestations of the criminal moves of those escaping.

These incidents and clashes left 9 culprits dead and 10 others wounded. Furthermore, 37 other culprits were arrested.

The police are continuing their efforts to apprehend the few remaining escapees, including some wounded by the police, as related by some of their arrested companions. Furthermore, and thanks to the efforts of the police, 18 weapons found with the defendants were seized. All these arms are automatic and of Russian make. Two handgrenades were also seized, together with some military uniforms used by these men for misleading, and hatchets and leaflets. Some weapons the attackers had snatched from dead or wounded policemen were also recovered.

When the hideouts used by these groups to conduct their activities were searched important documents were seized. These documents contain information about the names, activities and plans for the movements of these groups.

These incidents and clashes left four officers dead and seven others with moderate wounds. Furthermore, 40 soldiers were killed and another 91 were wounded. However, most of the wounded sustained superficial wounds.

The Interior Ministry notes that the policy brought the situation under full control before midday on the first day of the incidents. Normal life continued in the city, while the police continued their efforts to chase some absconded defendants, to search their hideouts and to apprehend them.

The Interior Ministry calls attention to the fact that severe penalties will be imposed on all those who would help or shelter any escapees or withhold information about any of the escapees or about any persons who had participated in these incidents. The ministry also draws attention to the fact that other penalties will be imposed on all those who untruthfully wear military uniforms of the armed forces or the police. The ministry also states that all attempts to disturb public security and to endanger the safety of the homeland and the citizens will be met with the utmost firmness. Instructions have been issued to all policemen to fire immediately in accordance with the law on all those who try to disturb the security of the citizens and the homeland.

INTERIOR MINISTER ISMA'IL DENIES ATTACK

NC111926 Paris AFP in English 1919 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (AFP) -- Egyptian Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il today denied reports that hie home in the Cairo suburbs had come under armed attack during last night.

He described as "perfect lies" information that several people, including guards at the residence in the Aguza area, had been killed in the reported attack.

Informed sources in Aguza said there had been shooting on Friday night, but that the shots had in fact been fired by nervous policemen at a roadblock after a driver attempted to flee for lack of identity papers.

ISMA'IL CLAIMS WIDESPREAD PLOT IN ASYUT ATTACKS

NC122344 Cairo MENA in English 2318 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (MENA) -- Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il said tonight that the Islamic extremists who attacked police stations in Asyut on Thursday had first intended to launch attacks in several governorates after the assassination of President as-Sadat to raise wide-spread panic in the country. In a Cairo television appearance, Isma'il added that the assailants finally decided to concentrate on Asyut, using followers from the four governorates of Asyut, Al-Minya, Sawhaj and Qina.

SECURITY MEN EXCHANGE FIRE WITH ASYUT FICHTERS

NC130927 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The security forces have arrested Abu al-'Ula Madi, Muhyi ad-Din 'Isa and Najih Ibrahim 'Abdallah, the fugitive defendants in the recent incidents in Asyut.

Early this morning, the security forces arrested Tariq az-zumur and 'Abbud az-Zumur in Al-Jizah Governorate, and they are now being questioned.

We have received the following statement from the Interior Ministry: The state security investigations department in the ministry received information to the effect that 'Abbud 'Abd al-Latif az-Zumur and Tariq 'Abd al-Mawjud az-Zumur, who were being sought for arrest in connection with their prominent leading role in the recent incidents, were using one of the houses in the Al-Haram [as heard] area as a hideout. The police forces went there early this morning to arrest them, but they were surprised by a hail of explosive charges and bullets. The police force, however, was able to arrest them along with others inside the hideout. The force found in their possession a machinegun, an automatic rifle, four pistols, a quantity of explosive charges and a quantity of ammunition.

Despite the fierceness of the clash, the force was careful to arrest them and those with them alive in order to secure more information from them. As a result of the clash, two officers, one from the State Security Investigations Department and the other from the security forces directorate, were wounded. Another soldier was also wounded. We thank God that the wounds of all of them are not serious.

54 SECURITY MEN REPORTED KILLED IN ASYUT EVENTS

NC120120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2345 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- In its Monday edition, the newspaper MAY, organ of the National Democratic Party, publishes details of the events that have taken place in Asyut during the past 2 days, citing official sources.

The newspaper says the events began with an attack by a group of individuals belonging to Islamic societies on central security men who were guarding Asyut mosques following the 'Id Al-Adha prayers. The group was riding in 10 civilian Peugoet cars.

Some members of this group went to the town's main mosque and opened fire from their automatic weapons on the soldiers guarding the mosque, killing a number of them. Other members of the group attacked the two police stations in the town and then withdrew. A third team attacked the Asyut security directorate, took positions on the roof of the building and began firing in all directions.

When the events reached this level, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il contacted Defense Minister Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah to ask for help.

The newspaper says General Abu Ghazalah thought of having two planes fly over the security directorate building to frighten the attackers. The idea was implemented, and the attackers withdrew to an abandoned building that, as it so happened, was used as a meeting place by Islamic societies and was full of weapons. The security forces surrounded the building and liquidated those inside it.

MAY has learned that a large number of the Islamic societies' members who participated in the Asyut operation have been arrested and that 54 security men have been killed and over 100 wounded.

The official sources affirmed that only security forces participated in the Asyut events and that there is no truth to reports that parachuters were dropped over the town.

OPPOSITION LEADER CLAIMS ASYUT RESPONSIBILITY

NC111222 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 11 Oct (AFP) -- General Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, exiled leader of the National Egyptian Front, has claimed that the [words indistinct] disturbances in the southern Egyptian town of Asyut, only 24 hours after the death of President Anwar as-Sadat, were at his call.

Speaking from Libya, the former Egyptian military leader told the Beirut magazine MONDAY MORNING that the incident was part of a "struggle between the people and the authorities," adding that this would "continue and spread everywhere, to all parts of the republic."

The pro-Libyan exile dismissed President as-Sadat's designated successor, Vice-President Husni Mubarak [passage indistinct].

On the future of the Camp David peace with Israel [words indistinct] said that if the process continued "the Egyptian Army will stand by the people" in opposing it. Asked if he expected [passage indistinct] rather not reveal his expectations."

'ALI SAYS AUTONOMY TALKS TO BE HELD ON SCHEDULE

NC091711 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1239 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan 'Ali has stated that the Arab Republic of Egypt has adopted peace and stability in the area as its goal. There is no doubt that the cooperation of friendly states with Egypt in this field will give momentum to the peace process and will achieve President Anwar as-Sadat's objective of realizing security and stability in the area for its peoples and achieving prosperity and stability for the peoples of the area as well.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the dates of the autonomy talks, which were agreed upon at Mena House will be carried out as scheduled and that the higher Egyptian-Israeli committee will meet during the period 25-27 October in Israel. The Egyptian side in the committee will be headed by Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the Israeli side by Ariel Sharon.

During this session of talks the final touches will be put to the operation of handing over the rest of Sinai in accordance with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The radio correspondent has learned that these talks will basically focus on the statements made by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the outcome of U.S. President Reagan's meeting with Egyptian Ambassador to the United States, Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, in which the President confirmed the United States' sincere desire to give momentum to the peace efforts in the area and to achieve a comprehensive peace as well as to bolster Egyptian-U.S. relations in the various fields. This is on the basis of the strategic friendship between the two countries.

These talks [not further specified] are a continuation of the talks which Kamal Hasan 'Ali held with Japanese officials during his tour of Southeast Asian countries.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali tomorrow will hold talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda in order to review issues of common interest to both countries and the bilateral relations between them.

MENA REACTS TO ASH-SHADHILI'S STATEMENTS

NC112132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (MENA) -- MENA's political editor says it seems that a strong bout of treason, ingratitude and mental instability has again struck former chief of staff of the Egyptian Army Ret Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili these days. This has become evident from the stream of statements which he has been making to several Arab and foreign press and information media services since the martyrdom of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

This traitor, who has renounced Egypt and has sold himself to the Devil, is saying things which are merely symptomatic of his insanity, hallucination and delusion and which no stable mind and sound logic can accept.

However, this is not important. What is important for this traitor, agent and hireling is that the martyrdom of the late president has presented a suitable opportunity for him to ask his masters to reconsider providing him again with funds which have stopped after they have uncovered his lies and imaginary plans which exist nowhere except in his sick mind.

He is laboring these days to regain the confidence of his masters and financiers in the rejectionist states. He is exploiting this momentous event to get more money and to cover up the 5 million pounds which he has received from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in return for imaginary plans and false promises. When these false plans were uncovered and these promises not fulfilled, the colonel asked him to give an account for this sum of money.

With all insolence and without regard to ideals and ethics, this traitor has claimed responsibility for the incident involving the martyrdom of the late president -- precisely as some terrorist organizations have claimed -- for no reason except to attempt to get more money.

This traitor has continued to make statements without paying attention to their contradictory delirious contents. This is because the only aim behind these statements is to earn illicit money as a price for his betrayal of Egypt.

Ash-Shadhili says in a French newspaper that "Vice President Husni Mubarak is not responsible for any decision made by the late president." He knows well how the late president chose his vice president from among the heroes of the October war in order to prepare him to take over responsibility after him and to continue his course and achieve his goals.

In another statement to another French magazine, he says that "Husni Mubarak cooperated on the political level for 7 years with President as-Sadat and hence he shares with him responsibility for all his mistakes."

The traitor's confused mental condition needs no proof. His mental instability is evident in a statement he made on Friday warning all delegations against attending the funeral of the late president, alleging that he cannot guarantee the safety of the delegations in view of the explosive situation in Egypt.

The funeral of the late president took place in an awesome procession in which kings, heads of states, heads of governments and ministers participated without heeding such a hallucination.

Ash-Shadhili's imbalance and mental instability is nothing new, but years old. He showed these signs during the October war when the bulge operation took place and he was the chief of staff.

He lost the balance which every commander should enjoy and he showed signs of collapse. He insisted that all our forces which crossed to the eastern bank should return to the western bank to deal with the bulge operation. However, the departed supreme commander's assessment of the situation was entirely different and he, therefore, removed Ash-Shadhili from his position and the armed forces remained in their place to complete the victory.

Despite the fact that what happened in Asyut last Thursday was an ordinary incident, which takes place now and then in this particular area and which ended on the same day, Ash-Shadhili believed that this was a new opportunity for him to win the favor of his masters and get more money from them. He alleged that what happened in Asyut was a reaction to the appeals he addressed to the Egyptian people. He tried through his sick illusions to deceive those who finance him.

What is most ridiculous, perhaps, is Ash-Shadhili's announcement yesterday that he was prepared to go to Egypt if the state of emergency is lifted and his demand that the referendum scheduled for Tuesday be postponed.

We tell the traitor: Who in Egypt cares for him or for his hallucinations and illusions which only exist in his sick mind?

We also say that there is a rule of the law in Egypt and that the Egyptian people will go to the referendum boxes on Tuesday to choose the successor of the departed leader who will follow the same course to acheve the aims of the Egyptian people in peace, prosperity and progress.

The people's word and their unanimity will be a blow and a shout in the face of the traitors and agents and in the face of the enemies of the people and of peace.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

Communique No 486

JN091738 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Communique No 486 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 9 October 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The outcome of our armed forces' activities in the operational sectors last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Six killed and one vehicle carrying personnel destroyed in the Abadan area.
B. Seven killed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
C. Six killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
D. Five killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
E. Three killed in the Ahvaz area.
F. One killed in the Nowsud area.
G. One vehicle destroyed in the Shush area.
H. Two stockpiles of hardware in the Dezful area destroyed.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amount to 28 dead, and 2 vehicles, and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: one vehicle and one mortar damaged.
C. The Persian enemy this morning shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

Communique No 487

JN101721 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Communique No 487 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 10 October 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces capably continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded enemy personnel concentrations in front of their positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region and forced them to retreat after sustaining 29 killed. One of our forward units attacked enemy positions in the same region and hit them hard with various weapons, killing 18 and destroying 2 excavators and 2 stockpiles of hardware.

B. An enemy personnel concentration was sighted in front of our forward units in the Dezful region. It was hit with various weapons and forced to retreat after leaving behind 14 killed.
C. Our units hit with various weapons enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, killing 13 and destroying 1 vehicle, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post.
D. Twelve were killed and three observation posts were destroyed in the Shush region.
E. Three were killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Mimak region in front of our units in Sayf Sa'd.
F. Two were killed in the Ahvaz region.
G. One stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Mehran region.
H. This morning, our aircraft attacked enemy positions, camps and concentrations in the central and southern sectors of the theater of operations and hit them hard, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.
I. At 1547, enemy aircraft tried to raid civilian installations in the Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq ports. They were repulsed by our ground defenses and forced to flee.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 91 dead, 1 vehicle, 2 excavators, 6 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Five martyrs in all sectors.
B. At noon today, the Persian enemy shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

Communique No 488

JN111722 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Communique No 488 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 11 October 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our forward units raided enemy positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area. Following a lightning battle, the enemy was forced to abandon its forward positions after sustaining 13 killed. One vehicle and one gun in serviceable condition were seized. Also, our forward units pounded enemy concentrations in front of their positions in the same area, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 16 killed and 2 vehicles and 1 rocket launcher destroyed.

B. Ten were killed and two vehicles, three stockpiles of hardware and four observation posts were destroyed in the Abadan area.
C. Six were killed in the Mehran area.
D. Four were killed in the Iranian area opposite Panjwin and three were killed in the Nowsud area.
E. Four were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
F. Three were killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Shush area.
G. Two vehicles, one carrying personnel, were destroyed in the Mimak area in front of our units in Sayf Sa'd.
H. One gun was destroyed in the Ahvaz area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 59 dead, 7 vehicles, 2 guns, 1 rocket launcher, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 14 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One tank, two vehicles, one mortar, one excavator and rocket launcher damaged.

Communique No 489

JN121735 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Communique No 489 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 12 October 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Following are the results of our armed forces' activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy troop concentration was sighted in front of our forward units in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. Our units pounded the concentration with various types of weapons, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 12 killed, whose bodies are still lying on the battlefield. Our units also killed seven and destroyed one vehicle and seized a quantity of serviceable artillery ammunition abandoned by the enemy in the no man's land.
B. Our forward units pounded enemy troop concentrations in front of their positions in the Dezful area, forcing them to retreat after sustaining 15 killed. One observation post was also destroyed in the same area.
C. Nine were killed and three vehicles, one gun, one stockpile of hardware and two observation posts were destroyed in the Abadan area.
D. Seven were killed and one personnel carrier, one vehicle laden with hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
E. Seven were killed and one gun and one rocket launcher were destroyed in the Shush area.

F. Four were killed in an area opposite our units in Sayf Sa'd.
G. One observation post was destroyed in the Mehran area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 61 dead, and 1 personnel carrier, 5 vehicles, 2 guns, 1 rocket launcher, 1 stockpile of hardware, 5 observation posts and a quantity of serviceable ammunition.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 17 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two mortars were damaged.
C. The Persian enemy this morning shelled the Basra area with heavy artillery.

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON 'ISLAMIC KURDISH ARMY'

JN111455 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Bahdinani Kurdish 1500 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Qal'at Dizah -- Earlier this month, a peshmerga unit of the Islamic Kurdish Army [not further identified] carried out a bold attack on enemy positions in the village of (Mala Piza) and shelled them for 2 hours using various weapons. Two enemy soldiers were killed and two others wounded in this attack. One valiant peshmerga was also wounded. The same unit of the Islamic Kurdish Army managed to enter the city of Shawlawah and distribute leaflets in the city.

BAGHDAD BASED ANTI-SYRIAN RADIO REPORTS

Al-Qutayfah Camp Explosion

JN111928 Baghdad Voice of Arab Syria in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] In addition to the explosion that rocked a house occupied by Soviet experts in Damascus -- the explosion reported by world news agencies and radios -- it has been learned from authoritative military sources that a big explosion has occurred in the Al-Qutayfah camp on the Damascus-Homs international road. The explosion caused many casualties. The authorities have shrouded the incident in secrecy, especially the identitites of the casualties.

Assassination in FRG Planned

JN122043 Baghdad Voice of Arab Syria in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Bonn -- Our radio correspondent has learned from an authoritative security source that Hafiz al-Asad's intelligence organs will soon try to assassinate Al-'Attar [Muslim Brotherhood leader in Europe] who is residing in West Germany. This task has been entrusted to Mahmud Hadid, official in charge of the As-Sa'iqah organization in West Germany. The Syrian Embassy in Bonn has supplied Hadid with a pistol to perform the task. Mahmud Hadid is under direct supervision of 'Ali Duba.

Eight elements of the As-'Sa'iqah and intelligence apparatus have arrived in West Germany to take part in the assassination. These include Marwan Hadid, the brother of Mahmud Hadid. It is to be recalled that Hafiz al-Asad's intelligence organization assassination Mrs al-'Attar in Aechen on 17 March after storming her residence.

USSR, TUNISIAN ENVOYS ON MEETING WITH BUTRUS

NC121700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] On the diplomatic scene Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus resumed his diplomatic activities at Bustrus Palace today with consultations with Soviet Ambassador in Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov and then with Tunisian Ambassador Mohamed Jenifane on the new developments in Lebanon and the area following the meeting with the Soviet ambassador the following dialogue took place between him and the journalists:

[Begin recording] [Question]: Your excellency Mr Ambassador: Is it possible to learn if you told Minister Butrus anything about the Soviet efforts aimed at helping resolve the Lebanese issue?

[Answer] [A person talking in Russian, presumably an interpreter, conveys the question to the Ambassador who answers in Russian. The interpreter then conveys the answer in Arabic]: I visited his excellency the minister, after a long time had passed and after his return from abroad. Naturally, we exchanged views on numerous general topics.

[Question]: Your excellency Mr Ambassador: Is it possible to know whether the Lebanese issue was discussed in the Soviet-American meeting which took place in New York on the level of the two countries' foreign ministers?

[Answer] [Interpreter]: I do not have precise information on this topic now.

[Question]: Your Excellency Mr Ambassador: Are you satisfied with the current security situation in Lebanon -- be it the internal situation and the situation in the south?

[Answer] [Interpreter]: After my last meeting with his excellency, the president, I said that we fully understand the Lebanese people's anxiety over the security situation -- this is understandable. Naturally, we are with the Lebanese and share their anxiety over the security situation, particularly after the recent series of explosions. [end recording]

The Soviet ambassador was asked whether a Soviet move would be made to pacify the security situation in Lebanon. He said: You know that we are exerting every effort so that peace will reign in Lebanon and so that the Lebanese people will be prosperous under the umbrella of an independent and sovereign state.

Lastly, he was asked whether the Soviet Union supports expanding the deployment of the UN forces in the south. He answered: I do not see any necessity to repeat our position on the UN forces in Lebanon, because we have already explained our position at the United Nations. We believe that the UN forces' main objective in the South is the removal of the Israeli presence, the removal of the Israeli agents' presence in Lebanon and the restoration of the former status of the borders between the two countries.

Tunisian Ambassador Mohamad Jenifane said: I came to congratulate Minister Butrus on his safe return to work after his indisposition. I took the opportunity to review with him the conditions in Lebanon and the Arab world and solutions to the Lebanese issue and the Arab issue in general.

Asked about the date of the Arab Summit Conference, he said: I do not know what has been published in the Lebanese press.

VOL ON SECURITY SITUATION, SOVIET EMPLOYEES

NC111452 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Government activities were confined today to contacts among the officials and the security leaders to explore the situation in the various areas. According to the reports, calm has reigned in the capital and elsewhere since this morning.

It has been reiterated that as of tomorrow, Monday, certain measures will be applied in the western area of the capital in order to combat the indiscipline which had led to the catastrophes of the explosions and sabotage.

In this context, many questions were asked about the reasons behind the call for the departure [tarhil] of some employees in the Soviet Embassy.

Soviet Envoy's Statement

NC121753 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Regarding reports about the evacuation of Soviet families from Lebanon, he [Soviet ambassador] said: On the contrary, the women and children have returned to Lebanon after spending the summer season in the Soviet Union. We point out here that those who were sent out of Lebanon were four Soviet engineers and that their departure was for security reasons.

SANA: JUNBLATT TO VISIT USSR 'SHORTLY'

JN120942 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 12 Oct (SANA) -- It was learned here today that Walid Junblatt, Chairman of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, will visit the Soviet Union shortly to meet with Soviet officials.

LIBYA'S AT-TURAYKI ARRIVES FOR BRIEF TALKS

Carries Al-Qadhdhafi Message

JN101249 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus -- Mr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of liaison for foreign affairs, arrived here at noon today on a short visit to Syria. In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Mr at-Turayki said that he is carrying a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, dealing with consultations on the latest developments in the region; possible reaction following the strategic alliance between the United States and the Zionist enemy; and the latest developments in the Arab arena, particularly in the wake of the execution sentence carried out by the Arab people in Egypt against the symbol of treason Anwar as-Sadat, a sentence thought to be the starting point of Egypt's return to the Arab ranks.

Mr at-Turayki was received at Damascus International Airport by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; Mr Ahmad 'Abd as-Salam Khayyal, head of the Libyan Arab Relations Bureau in Damascus; and several top officials in the Foreign Ministry.

Meets Khaddam

JN101936 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1850 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] A meeting was held this afternoon between 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of Liaison for foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, and Ahmad 'Abd as-Salam Khayyal, head of the Libyan Relations Bureau in Damascus.

They discussed current events in Egypt and their possible impact on the movement of national and pan-Arab struggle inside Egypt and in the Arab world against the Camp David course, which removed Egypt from the Arab struggle front.

In their second meeting held at 1900 this evening, the two sides focused on the importance of the Arab role in strengthening the struggle to erase the marks of Camp David. Those participating in the meeting also reviewed with satisfaction Arab reaction to the liquidation of As-Sadat and the refusal to participate in his funeral. They also discussed the U.S.-Israeli policy to liquidate the national and pan-Arab struggle in Egypt and to continue As-Sadat's capitulatory scheme.

Comments on As-Sadat Death

LD111550 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of liaison for foreign affairs, said that the passing of the death sentence on As-Sadat by the Egyptian people should be another lesson for U.S. imperialism after its lesson in Iran. He added that any agreement with the agents was rejected by the people and these peoples could not implement it.

In a statement to journalists last night he explained that As-Sadat had signed a betrayal agreement with the Americans and the Zionists. The Egyptian people rejected this and cut off the hand which signed this agreement. Any hand which signs similar agreements with U.S. and Israeli imperialism will be cut off.

Regarding the anti-Jamahiriyah statements uttered by George Bush, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's vice president and former head of the U.S. CIA, brother at-Turayki explained to journalists that the Libyan people were not waiting for evidence of innocence from the United States. He pointed out that Numayri, the ruler of Sudan, is shaking at the fate suffered by As-Sadat and is waiting for (?his) day.

Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki this morning had a meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and handed him a message from the brother leader connected with the recent developments in the Arab region and in particular the Egyptian arena after the downfall of the ruler of Egypt. Views were also exchanged during the meeting about these developments and [words indistinct]. The meeting was attended by [name indistinct], minister of state for foreign affairs.

Leaves Damascus

JN112134 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus -- Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of liaison for foreign affairs, left Damascus this afternoon following a 1-day visit to Syria during which he conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September revolution, dealing with current Arab developments, especially in the Egyptian arena.

DAMASCUS RADIO COMMENTS ON POST-AS-SADAT ERA

JN091456 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The end of former Egyptian ruler Anwar as-Sadat was neither surprising nor strange. His end had been expected. It was natural and inevitable. As-Sadat himself knew and felt this. He expressed this when he told a French newspaper recently: I am living in a state of perpetual danger. Hence, it can be ascertained that As-Sadat, through his deeds and practices, had been playing with fire in every sense of that expression. This fire eventually consumed him. When he turned his back on the Arabs, attempted to undermine their will and reneged on their sacred cause, As-Sadat placed himself in the opposite camp, against the Arabs and accepted a place in the ranks of their Zionist enemy as a tool in the hand of world imperialism headed by the United States of America. Anwar as-Sadat represented the dagger used to stab Arab dignity in the back, weaken the Arab cause and sap Arab will. He attempted to tranish the genuine Arab face of 'Abd an-Nasir's Egypt and its people. He broke away from the will of Egypt and its people, betrayed its long history of struggle and attempted to assassinate its Arab role. He had to be punished for his crimes; he had to be killed by the Egyptian people.

As he is gone, it is very natural for us to wonder about the next stage. What is after As-Sadat? What is important is to affirm that As-Sadat's experiment is not repeated and that its results are buried with him. This is the responsibility of the masses of Arab Egypt and the responsibility of our Arab people from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf. Otherwise, As-Sadat's execution will have no significance. When they made As-Sadat and brandished him as a dagger to stab the Arabs, imperialism and Zionism knew that as a person, As-Sadat would eventually go. They wanted him to be a phenomenon and a mode of operation through which they could manipulate and direct the struggle in the Middle East. They wanted this as the only available alternative to the Arabs who are in the right in their struggle against their Zionist enemy. They wanted As-Sadat as a weapon to weaken the Arab steadfastness whose banner was carried by Syria in defense of Arab rights and to guarantee the Arab future.

The fall of As-Sadat, therefore, will be completed by the fall of Camp David and by the fall of the agreement of shame which they called reconciliation with the Zionist enemy. As-Sadat's fall will be complete by the escalation of the Egyptian people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism, for whom As-Sadat attempted to make Egypt a base, and so that another As-Sadat cannot emerge.

TISHRIN ON MEANINGS OF AS-SADAT'S DEATH

JN100803 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the ultimate end of the Camp David accords and the beginning of U.S. setbacks after As-Sadat's assassination, TISHRIN says: There are two dates in the Arab liberation movement that will not be forgotten -- 6 October 1973 and 6 October 1981. On the first date, Syrian and Egyptian forces waged the October war and on the second the Arab liberation movement achieved the greatest pan-Arab task, that of killing As-Sadat, which essentially means that the Camp David accords have collapsed.

TISHRIN adds: The bullets fired at As-Sadat and the pillars of his regime have prevented him from completing his last treasonous statement. The heroes, however, were the ones to complete this statement, to the effect that Egypt is Arab and will remain Arab. This is Egypt's true face. This statement was the second warning to the pillars of his regime, particularly to Husni Mubarak, who is preparing himself to sit in Al-Qubbah Palace.

The head of the Camp David accords in the Arab homeland has collapsed and the other heads began to shake in fear of what has taken place. Numayri and Qabus rushed to commiserate on As-Sadat's assassination with deep pain, as the president of the Zionist entity, Reagan and Begin have done.

After As-Sadat , who will have the courage to lead the Camp David course in the Arab arena? We believe no one has that courage.

The paper stresses that As-Sadat's assassination has given the impression that the will of Arab steadfastness has triumphed in Egypt first. The Egyptian people, however, who have put an end to treason, relied on Syria, the bastion of the pan-Arab struggle for liberation, which is leading the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to the end.

Egypt has once again reaffirmed that it is Arab, militant and patriotic as has been entrenched through the July revolution. The head of the treason has fallen, the treasonous course has collapsed and the will of steadfastness and resistance has triumphed. Thus, the stage of the collapse of U.S. policy in the region has begun.

As-Sadat's collapse will be the beginning of future victories that will place the interests of U.S. neocolonialism in a critical situation. It will also place the emblems of this neocolonialism in graves they have dug for themselves.

BEGIN DEADS DELEGATION TO SADAT'S FUNERAL

TA091126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Israel's delegation to President as-Sadat's funeral, headed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, left about 1 hour ago from Ben-Gurion Airport for Cairo in an air force plane. Before taking off, Mr Begin had a long talk with Egypt's Ambassador Sa'd Murtada. The prime minister is accompanied by the defense minister, the foreign minister and the interior minister. They were joined by the U.S. ambassador in Israel, Samuel Lewis.

Dr Burg told our correspondent Meron Tzur he was going to Cairo hoping that the peace process would continue. Also Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir spoke in a similar spirit.

Egypt's President-Designate Husni Mubarak will meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin after the funeral. The Israeli delegation will return home tomorrow evening.

Meets Mubarak

TA091312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is now meeting with Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak at his residence in Cairo's Heliopolis district. Upon his arrival at Cairo airport, the prime minister said that at this sad hour he wished to express his condolences to Mrs as-Sadat, to the children, to the president-elect [as heard], to the government and to the people of Egypt, saying: We mortals cannot find words to console you, and may God console you. The prime minister added that the people and government of Israel heard with great satisfaction the reports that Husni Mubarak's government would implement all the commitments undertaken by President as-Sadat.

BEGIN HOLDS MEETINGS WITH FOREIGN LEADERS

TA100720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egypt's president-designate, Husni Mubarak have discussed cooperation in the face of the threat coming from Libya. This has been learned by our correspondent in Cairo, Shim'on Schiffer.

The director-general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, has met in Cairo with several of the heads of delegations that came to attend President as-Sadat's funeral, from countries that do not maintain relations with Israel.

Delegations from Sudan, Oman, Somalia and several African countries have come to Cairo.

At last night's talk with prime minister, President-Designate Husni Mubarak promised to continue on as-Sadat's path, deepen the normalizaton ties and keep all the commitments President as-Sadat took upon himself. He revealed that as-Sadat was in the habit of reporting to him at once about every tete-a-tete talk he had held with Menahem Begin and so he knows all the details of the commitments President as-Sadat took upon himself in his talks with the prime minister.

Our correspondent has also learned that a very senior post in Husni Mubarak's government is intended for Foreign Minister Kamal Hasas 'Ali, he may be appointed vice president.

Begin on Meetings

NC110042 Paris AFP in English 0023 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Jerusalem, 11 Oct (AFP) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin both consider the Middle East situation dangerous, Mr Begin said last night.

After his return from the funeral of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Israeli television quoted Mr Begin as saying he and Mr as-Sadat's successor Husni Mubarak agreed "that peace shall reign forever" between their countries.

Mr Begin said he also exchanged views with French President Francois Mitterrand and former American Presidents Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter.

Mr Begin said he went to console Mr as-Sadat's family and Egyptian officials "but it was they who consoled us."

Political Meetings

TA110703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] As-Sadat's funeral and the concentration of statesmen in Cairo served as a cause for political meetings there. During the 24 hours spent in Cairo, the prime minister met with the president-designate of Egypt, Husni Mubarak; with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, with the Japanese foreign minister and with other personalities. Others held contacts with the aim of bringing about a meeting between the prime minister and the president of an African country who came to participate in As-Sadat's funeral. This must have been the president of Sudan, as the other African president was the president of Liberia.

Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reported on the additional contacts held over the weekend in Cairo:

[Begin recording] The prime minister did not hold a political talk with Sudan's President Ja'far Numayri, but the two shook hands as the heads of the delegations who came to participate in President as-Sadat's funeral passed before the bereaved family. The contacts to have Menahem Begin meet with the president of an African country were also to no avail. At the same time, it should be noted that this time Israel is closer than ever to establishing diplomatic ties with some African countries. This was manifest also in the contacts held in Cairo between the director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche.

It is only natural that the political effort was directed at the meetings with the representatives of Egypt and the United States: Husni Mubarak and Alexander Haig. The U.S. secretary of state came to the meeting with the prime minister accompanied by a senior team of aides. The Americans wish to expedite the autonomy talks, believing this will help the Egyptians in the Arab world.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon met with Haig's aides for a detailed discussion of the U.S. plan on domestic relations in Lebanon. Again the question of the Syrian presence there cropped up as well as that of the activity of the terrorist organizations. It was emphasized in the talk with the Americans that the terrorists have recently completed their deployment and various organizations have been pressuring the PLO to launch hostilities against Israel. It is also to be presumed that the AWACS aircraft deal was similarly raised in the conversation between Menahem Begin and Alexander Haig. At any rate, the prime minister took advantage of the fact that some former U.S. presidents participated in the funeral to discuss the matter. Menahem Begin told Gerald Ford with sarcasm: Are you going to supply your most sophisticated arms to those, meaning the Saudis? They did not even bother to come here to participate in President as-Sadat's funeral. These are the U.S. allies, the prime minister told Gerald Ford. We could not get a report on Ford's reply. [end recording]

African Leaders

TA110916 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Oct 81 pp 1, 15

[Report by MA'ARIV's team in Cairo]

[Excerpts] Israelis held secret contacts in Cairo with leaders of African countries that do not have diplomatic relations with Israel. Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche took advantage of his visit to the Egyptian capital to meet with a series of visitors who attended the funeral ceremony. The most prominent among them was Liberian President Samuel Doe.

Mr Begin held a relatively long talk with former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, but did not exchange even one word with his successor, Francois Mitterrand. The two spoke about the elections in Israel and in France. "We have at least one thing in common," Giscard said to begin. "Neither of us is a socialist."

BEGIN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE UPON RETURN

TA102112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Begin and the members of the Israeli delegation to As-Sadat's funeral returned to Israel about 30 minutes ago. Mr Begin is now holding a news conference at the airport. He said it was a humane and national mission and an important investment in the relations between the two peoples. For further details, we go over to Ben-Gurion Airport:

[Begin Begin recording] For the 33 hours of our visit in Egypt, our Egyptian hosts and friends did not stop thanking us, expressing their appreciation for the visit under the unique conditions in which it took place. The bereaved family -- Mrs as-Sadat, the children -- actually consoled us instead of us consoling them. We all remember Mrs As-Sadat's words: My husband fell standing on his feet. God is stronger than those who murdered him, and he fell for the sake of peace. [end recording]

Details on News Conference

TA110616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The situation in Egypt is dangerous but the new Egyptian administration is strong and controls the situation. The peace process will continue. This is the message Prime Minister Menahem Begin brought with him upon returning last night, at the head of the Israeli delegation, from President as-Sadat's funeral. Late last night, the prime minister held a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport:

[Unidentified correspondent] We departed for Egypt on a humane mission. We left to express to the entire Egyptian people, the president's family and the Egyptian government the deep feelings the people in Israel share with Egypt's mourning. We left on a humane mission, but it turned into a national mission.

Commenting on his meeting with President-Designate Husni Mubarak, Begin said: He told me what I told him, namely that the peace process will continue. Begin heard from Mubarak that all the meetings and talks planned during As-Sadat's life will take place according to schedule. Begin said: Mubarak called me my friend Mr Begin, and I called him my friend Mr Mubarak.

[Begin recording] There was a moment, a very simple and human moment and I would not hesitate to call it also very dramatic, when Presidnt-Designate Mr Mubarak and myself held out our hands to each other and both said the same words: Peace forever [last two words in English]. [end recording]

In reply to a question, Mr Begin disclosed something about his meeting last night with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. We discussed the AWACS, of course, Mr Begin said, these days it is impossible to avoid the issue. We also discussed the situation that has been created in the Middle East following As-Sadat's assassination.

[Begin recording -- in English] We found a strong government, a government which keeps control. Of course everybody knows what happens in Asyut, in Upper Egypt, but that may happen after such an event. They have the country under control. [end recording]

BEGIN ON ATTENDANCE AT AS-SADAT'S FUNERAL

TA101947 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1910 GMT 10 Oct 81

[From the third edition of the Weekly Newsreel -- live]

[Text] The prime minister, who is about to leave Cairo en route for Israel at the head of the Israeli delegation, told our correspondent in Cairo, Shim'on Schiffer, prior to his departure that considerable importance is attached to the attendence of the Israeli delegation at the funeral, and their participation was highly appreciated. There were also political talks with the Egyptian president-designate, as well as talks between the prime minister and Alexander Haig, and betweeen Defense Minister Sharon and his Egyptian counterpart.

In the prime minister's talks with Haig, they discussed the situation in the Middle East following As-Sadat's death, and what contribution each country could make in order to help Egypt in the new situation that has arisen, and to help its new president, our correspondent has leaned that in Sharon's talk with General abu-Ghazala, the two discussed possible Israeli-Egyptian cooperation regarding the danger of Soviet encroachemnt in the region, and particularly Soviet penetration of Libya.

Moroccan 'Hypocrisy'

TA110614 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The king of Morocco's announcement of his decision to cancel his attendance at As-Sadat's funeral because of Prime Minister Begin's presence there has caused considerable anger in the prime minister's office. It is learned that about 2 years ago King Hassan invited Begin to visit Morocco. This followed the king's agreement, at the time, to host in his palace Moshe Dayan, when he was foreign minister, and President as-Sadat's emissary Hasan at-Tuhami, for the preliminary talks in whose wake As-Sadat's peace initiative evolved. The prime minister's office yesterday termed the Moroccan king's stance as hypocrisy.

CABINET HEARS REPORT ON MEETINGS IN CAIRO

TA111122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1108 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Report by Razi Barqay -- live]

[Text] There was a first handshake following a prolonged period of stalemate between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and FRG Chancellor Schmidt [during the funeral procession in Cairo]. The prime minister told the ministers about it, although he did not divulge any more details. Certainly we will, in the next few hours, try to hear whether, in addition to this handshake, the two actually exchanged a few words. Nevertheless, this is not why the prime minister went to Egypt. He did not go to shake the hand of the West German chancellor, but to meet with the leaders of the Egyptian regime. It transpires from the reports given today by the prime minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to the Cabinet that they are optimistic. They are very pleased with the initial remarks of President-Designate Husni Mubarak and, allowing for minor differences of emphasis between the various ministers, the entire Cabinet -- one should note -- is determined to continue the peace process. In this regard, the ministers told us, there were no differences of opinion during the Cabinet session. One minister told us upon emerging after the session that even if President-Designate Husni Mubarak is less daring and less determined than As-Sadat, both the remarks he has made as well as Egypt's interests in its relations with the United States point to it that the Egyptian leadership is following As-Sadat's path.

We also learned from the reports by Begin and Shamir that no pressure had been applied to Israel -- directly or conspicuously -- to make concessions now, make gestures to Egypt and advance the withdrawal. These are the initial details from the meeting, which ended an hour ago. We will be able to provide more details in the next few hours.

Begin's Remarks

TA121055 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by Mati Golan]

[Text] At the Cabinet session yesterday Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that in the wake of his talk with Egyptian President-Designate Husni Mubarak in Cairo his faith in the continuation of the peace process had been strengthened. He told the ministers about the positive impression he had received from Mubarak's personality as well as his commitment to the peace process. Nevertheless, in his briefing, the prime minister did not fail to point out that it was as yet too premature to absolutely ascertain possible developments in Egypt. Begin said that the situation in Egypt might develop in undesired directions and this required that Israel be alert and closely follow events. The ministers received the impression that the prime minister believes that Mubarak will be able to overcome difficulties and establish a stable regime in Egypt which will pursue the road paved by As-Sadat.

Begin described as unfounded reports that Mubarak asked him to have Israel make some kind of gestures toward Egypt. Mubarak had not asked anything and the question was not raised. In this context, Begin recalled his words to former President Carter that "Gestures do not constitute a policy." This position has not changed, Begin said.

In his briefing the prime minister also referred to reports that King Hassan of Morocco had not attended As-Sadat's funeral because Begin was present. The prime minister recalled that King Hassan had invited him to visit Morocco about 4 years ago. The visit did not come through because of Begin's refusal to abide by the imposed terms of secrecy accompanying the invitation.

Referring to his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the prime minister said it emerged that neither Israel nor the United States had changed their minds on the AWACS issue. Haig made it plain that the U.S. Administration was determined to continue its struggle to gain Congress' approval of the deal. Begin said that Israel continues to regard the supply of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia as a serious security menace. The only new elements introduced to the talks about this issue was the death of As-Sadat. The prime minister expressed astonishment at the fact that the United States is ready to supply sophisticated weapons to a country whose leaders did not see fit to send a delegation to the funeral of the Egyptian president. He also expressed his opinion that As-Sadat's death stresses the transience of regimes in the Arab world, hence the risk of supplying them with sophisticated weapons. In contrast, the U.S. secretary of state said that precisely at this time the United States must make every effort to strengthen its friends in the region, including Saudi Arabia.

SHAMIR ON MUBARAK'S PEACE PLANS, U.S. PRESSURE

TA110707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Israel will do everything so that the relations with Egypt continue along the same path designated by President as-Sadat during his life. This is what Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told our envoy in Cairo.

[Begin recording] [Shim'on Schiffer] In his relations with Israel, Husni Mubarak will undertake nearly everything Anwar as-Sadat would have done, but in smaller, more cautious steps. This is the evaluation of the Israeli delegation following a conversation with the Egyptian president-designate. Yitzhaq Shamir said that one must wait and see what kind of situation is created in Egypt in the nearest future.

U.S. representatives here talked about the need to strengthen the Egyptian regime, perhaps involving some Israeli gestures. The foreign minister reacted sharply:

[Shamir] I do not think there are any grounds whatsoever for the United States to apply special pressure on Israel. The United States will participate in the negotiations, but I do not think what happened in Egypt should obligate anyone to pressure Israel. What error has Israel committed? How did it err?

[Schiffer] Perhaps Israel should advance the withdrawal from some areas as an expression of goodwill, people suggested in private talks?

[Shamir] All in all, only a very short period still remains, why should this be shortened even further? The entire world is waiting to see whether or nor Israel will indeed fulfill its commitments. To date many doubts have been expressed in various world capitals; so why shorten it? Have we not been faithful to our commitments? Can anyone blame us for not standing up to one letter as per our commitment and promise? I think we should accept things as they are: A tragedy occurred, care must be taken that it not destroy what has so far been built and efforts should be made to continue in a good spirit and cooperation and goodwill.

[Schiffer] The Israeli delegation believes the cooperation with Egypt should, in the future, be based on the principle of reciprocity. Thus, for example, Israel is prepared to cooperate with Egypt in the areas pertaining to the struggle against the Libyan threat. Detailed suggestions on the matter were raised in various talks. The prime minister and the ministerial team that accompanied him came to hear first-hand what will be the fate of the future relations between the two countries: Have the doubts been eliminated?

[Shamir] In light of what he heard here, we have ground to be somewhat more at ease. Anyway, the people conducting Egypt's affairs today are likely to do everything to continue with everything as it was during As-Sadat's days. [end recording]

No Need To Make Gestures

TA110534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Oct 71

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has rejected any talk on gestures Israel should make to Egypt on the occasion of the beginning of Husni Mubarak's rule. Interviewed by our political correspondent, Minister Shamir said that he does not think the events in Egypt obligate anyone to pressure Israel. Israel is faithful to all its commitments and things should be accepted as they are, even though doubts concerning the future have not totally dissipated, nevertheless there are grounds to make one calmer, the foreign minister said.

He emphasized that Israel too will do everything to have the ties with Egypt continue as in the days of As-Sadat.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that the situation in Egypt is causing worry and is dangerous, but expressed his conviction that the next president, Husni Mubarak, and his aides will overcome the difficulties. He was speaking to reporters after having returned from Cairo. The prime minister noted that in his conversation with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig he discussed the situation that has been created in the area and said new ideas had been raised.

BEGIN TO MEET AGAIN WITH MUBARAK IN FEW MONTHS

TA101609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will meet again with Husni Mubarak within 2 or 3 months, our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned. This afternoon Mr Begin met with the Japanese foreign minister; the latter requested the meeting in order to hear Israel's stand on issues relating to the Arab-Israeli conflict. This evening the prime minister is to meet with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Our correspondent in Cairo reports that they will be occupied mainly with a situation appraisal following As-Sadat's death and with the need, as the United States believes, to help Egypt at this time.

EGYPT'S KAMAL HASAN 'ALI TO VISIT FOR TALKS

TA100723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] In about 2 weeks Kamal Hasan 'Ali will come to Israel for 3 days of talks and he will meet with the prime minister in Jerusalem, as well as with the foreign minister and the minister of the interior.

Details Finalized

TA101513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the details have been worked out of the visit to Israel by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali in about 2 weeks' time. The visit will last for 3 days, during which 'Ali will meet in Jerusalem with the prime minister, the foreign minister and the interior minister. He will discuss with them the completion of the normalization agreements and the completion of the final stage of the Sinai withdrawal.

At the end of this month, Israel and Egyptian teams will begin demarcating the international border between the two countries, and Israel will begin to move military equipment out of Sinai.

BEGIN MEETS HAIG IN CAIRO, AWACS DISCUSSED

TA101917 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] In Cairo, the meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig ended a short time ago; the meeting was a private one. Our correspondent in Cairo reports that the principal subject in the talk was apparently the difficulties in obtaining ratification for the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia. Mr Begin is now about to depart for Israel, where he will hold a news conference upon his return.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this evening that the contacts with the new Egyptian hierarchy have made it clear that they intend to continue with the policy of peace, and they allayed fears expressed in Israel.

In his meeting with the Japanese foreign minister, the prime minister firmly rejected a suggestion that the Japanese goverment suggest to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat -- during his Tokyo visit -- that he recognize Israel. Mr Begin protested to the Japanese statesman against the invitation to 'Arafat to visit Japan, adding that Israel, like Japan, needed no recognition from anyone, but has God's recognition.

Mr Begin has invited Mr Mubarak to visit Israel, although at this stage no details have been worked out. Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon met this evening with his Egyptian counterpart, General Abu-Ghazala, for a courtesy talk.

Jerusalem Arabic Report

JN102121 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 2030 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Excerpt] -- Prime Minister Menahem Begin is due to return tonight after heading the Israeli delegation to the funeral of the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

Menahem Begin met privately in Cairo this evening with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The Israeli television correspondent in Cairo said that the principal subject of their talks was the difficulties facing the U.S. Administration in obtaining congressional ratification of the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia.

EHRLICH URGES REAGAN TO RECONSIDER AWACS DEAL

JN111947 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich has ruled out the possibility of Egypt abandoning the peace treaty with Israel, saying: This is out of the question as it would mean Egypt abandoning its pro-West line and returning to the lap of the Soviet Union.

Ehrlich said he was disgusted by the happiness expressed by some citizens in the country upon learning of As-Sadat's assassination.

Touching on the AWACS deal for Saudi Arabia, Ehrlich said U.S. President Ronald Reagan should change his position on this deal, since one is never certain that the current pro-West regime in Riyadh might not change in the near future.

SOURCES CRITICIZE CARTER, FORD STATEMENTS ON PLO

TA121120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem have expressed regret at the statements made by Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford that the PLO must be recognized in order to make progress toward peace. The Jerusalem statement says that the two former presidents know full well that the PLO continues to adhere to its goal of exterminating Israel and has not demonstrated any signs of moderation. The political circles also criticized the timing of these statements by the two former presidents, a few days after the PLO leaders expressed joy over the murder of President as-Sadat. Declarations of this sort, Jerusalem says, only serve to encourage the PLO and other extremist organizations who oppose the peace process.

Reagan, Haig Statement

TA130728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig declared last night that the United States would not negotiate with the PLO until that organization recognizes Israel's right to exist. They thus reacted to the statements by former Presidents Ford and Carter advocating a dialogue with the PLO. The President said no change has occurred in the U.S. position.

PARIS RADIO INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER

LD102128 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Unidentified "special" correspondents' "exclusive" interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir: date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] For our part, we are quite determined to continue the peace process. The Egyptians, for their part, have assured us that it is their deep conviction that it is the only road for Egypt and for Israel. They will do everything possible to continue the Camp David process in order to achieve a peace in accordance with the desires of President as-Sadat.

[Question] Is this what Husni Mubarak told you?

[Answer] Yes, this is what he said, as did all the other Egyptian personalities we met. [sentence indistinct]

[Question] A doubt nevertheless persists because several times the Western press has said that Mubarak and President as-Sadat did not see entirely eye-to-eye regarding the normalization of relations between the two countries. Does not a doubt persist in your mind despite everything?

[Answer] No, from this point of view, we do not have any doubts. Of course, it will be necessary to see what the situation will be in the near future. But, if we are speaking of the position of President Mubarak and all the others, in that case we quite believe that they are entirely loyal to the road chosen by President as-Sadat.

TZIPORI ON USSR, HADDAD, SINAI WITHDRAWAL

TA091731 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Minister of Communications Mordekhay Tzipori interviewed on "Gentlemen, the Press" program by moderator Dan Margalit, Arye Avneri and'Adi Tadmor -- recorded 9 October, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Tzipori, recently Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon raised the issue of strategic cooperation with the United States in great detail. It is no secret that he is also extremist in his positions against the Soviet Union. Do you share his views in that field?

[Answer] I will not comment on whether I share his approaches, or his attitude to this issue. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union has, over the last few years,pushed Israel into a sort of corner where one might say there is a distinction between Soviet intentions in the Middle East and Israel. Personally, I have doubts about whether we ought to come out with an absolutely anti-Soviet position.

[Question] Could this harm Israel, coming out in an extreme form?

[Answer] There are things to be said for both sides. For example, the prime minister of Israel translates it that our firm stand, perhaps, was what caused the Soviet foreign minister, who has been in authority for very many years, to meet for the first time with the Israeli foreign minister -- perhaps the Soviets admire unequivocal positions more. This is an issue that can be argued, each one has his own positions and I certainly do not intend to present any position contradicting that of the government: But it has its own dangers, just as it has possibilities.

[Question] Mr Tzipori, I have another question for you, in the field of security. How do you regard publications about the possibility that Major Haddad will return to the Lebanese Army and cut himself off from Israel?

[Answer] I regard this as an open possibility.

[Question] That is?

[Answer] That is, that such things can happen in the Middle East, including Lebanon. Today it is true that his relations with us are close ones -- his very existence depends on the aid he is receiving from Israel. The situation in Lebanon is very complicated and convoluted. This is an issue for discussion on its own, but I would not dismiss the possibility that such a thing could happen.

[Question] And then what would happen, from Israel's viewpoint? Where would Israel's place be in all that process?

[Answer] Israel's place will be on the border of Israel and Lebanon, as is its place today; and the problem of dealing with the terrorists, if that problem is not solved inside Lebanon, will remain our issue and we will have to find other, more complicated ways of dealing with them than those we are using today when all the strip from the Hermon to the Mediterranean, which is in the hands of the Christians and the Shi'ites, permit us a freer initiative.

[Question] Do you mean by this that Haddad's return to Lebanon -- to the Lebanese Army -- would, in fact, make things appreciably more difficult from the security aspect?

[Answer] Undoubtedly.

[Question] And then how would we have to react?

[Answer] How should we react? From that aspect, if the Lebanese government comes to an agreement with Haddad, we, the State of Israel, have a problem.

[Question] Well, is Israel working in some way to prevent such a situation?

[Answer] Israel is working in all sorts of ways and certainly the activities of Israel -- how and in what way -- are not issues for discussion. But, if the question was, is there a possibility? I think not only theoretically, beyond the field of being theoretical, there is such a possibility, despite all the declarations of loyalty.

[Question] Mr Tzipori, when we return to the peace with Egypt, do you see any sort of situation in which, in view of the events in Egypt, the withdrawal from Sinai would be held up or, to a certain extent, at least, protracted until things become more clear, as some figures and people here are calling for?

[Answer] In my evaluation, it is not possible for Israel to hold up the processes in anything. The processes, as they were agreed upon at Camp David, will have to be implemented to their end, unless there is a revolution in Egypt in which elements who do not agree with the Camp David agreements rise to power. Even with all the fears, with all the dangers of the future, and notwithstanding the fact that presidents can be murdered there and other people, unlike Husni Mubarak, can rise to power, the Camp David agreement -- which was from the first an Israeli move, which had in it many chances and many dangers -- will be implemented to its end in the hope that it will also have a continuation after April 1982.

'Must be on Alert'

TA091409 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori says that more than six persons were involved in the As-Sadat assassination. According to Tzipori, the commander of the convoy in which the assassins travelled agreed to their being part of the convoy, and it is a reasonable assumption that whoever was responsible for examining weapons before the parade was part of the conspiracy. Communications Minister Tzipori told our military correspondent that Israel must be on the alert and take into consideration that hostile countries such as Syria are liable to drag Egypt into a confrontation with Israel.

MUBARAK EXPECTS AUTONOMY TALKS TO BE DIFFICULT

TA101922 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] President as-Sadat's successor, Husni Mubarak, said today that he expects that the autonomy talks will be difficult, but he is committed to continue to strive for their success in parallel with Israeli Prime Minister Begin. Mubarak gave this assessment of the autonomy issue to members of the U.S. delegation to the funeral. Our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, has learned that in the talk with the U.S. officials, Mubarak undertook to work hard for peace, as his predecessor did, and to implement the Camp David accords. Some members of the U.S. delegation wore bulletproof vests, and dozens of secret service men protected them.

ANALYSTS ON IMPACT OF AS-SADAT DEATH

TA121010 Jerusalem POST in English 12 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Text] The assassination of President as-Sadat has jolted the Reagan administration into an urgent readoption of the Camp David accords. The United States is plainly intending to revitalize its involvement in the Camp David process through the autonomy talks -- and this, in turn, could mean new pressures on Israel.

This is the assessment of highly placed analysts in Jerusalem. They cite several public statements by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and other indications that the almost lackadaisical American approach of the past 10 months towards Camp David is about to come to a sudden end.

These analysts have also concluded that As-Sadat's murder is clearly helping the administration push the Saudi AWACS deal through the Congress. The hope nurtured in some government quarters a week ago that the deal would be blocked is now quickly vanishing.

"There is a rally around the President," one analyst here observed. "It is an instinctive reaction." Possibly that reaction is strengthened by the feeling that America could become involved directly in an action against Libya as a ramification of As-Sadat's murder.

On Camp David and the autonomy talks, the Israeli analysts say As-Sadat's slaying has dramatically sharpened Washington's awareness that Camp David and Egypt's pro-Western stance are integrally linked.

Until now, say these analysts, there was a sense in Washington that Camp David and autonomy were a "hangover" from the Carter years. The Reagan Administration's re-endorsement of them seemed lacking in enthusiasm -- and lacking in practical significance.

"Now, suddenly, they have discovered the huge value of Camp David to American Mideast policy. As-Sadat's death has put the alternatives into stark focus....

"But once they (the Americans) take hold of Camp David again, the pressure on Israel will inevitably mount." There will be pressure stemming from Washington's own positions and interpretations of Camp David -- which significantly differ from Israel's on many key points. There will be pressures, too, on the grounds that Israel must "help" the new government in Cairo by showing extra flexibility.

The analysts discounted media speculation that the United States would seek "gestures" from Israel, for the benefit of Mubarak, in the form of early withdrawals from eastern Sinai. The ceding of a sand dune a month of two before the deadline would hardly have any impact, while early withdrawal from Ofira, Yamit or the 'Ezyon air base is logistically unfeasible.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday in the Cabinet meeting dismissed this speculation about such "gestures." Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or referred to a favourite remark of Premier Menahem Begin: "Policy is not a matter of gesticulation."

EXPERT: U.S. WANTS EGYPTIAN-SAUDI RAPPROCHEMENT

JN111900 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Oct 81

[From "With the Events"]

[Text] Asked if the United States will try to achieve rapprochement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia and remove the coolness in relations between the two countries, Dr Daniel Dishon, expert on Arab affairs at the Shiloah Institute for Middle Eastern Studies, said: The United States is very much interested in reconciling the Egyptian and Saudi stands and removing the coolness between them.

Actually, both Egypt and Saudi Arabia follow a pro-U.S. policy, but they cannot cooperate now in formulating a unified policy because of their differences since 1977. The United States is finding it really hard to established a broad-based political alliance loyal to it in the Middle East centered on Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It is also finding it difficult to reduce the secret war between the two countries to gain the position of leadership in the region under U.S. policy.

There is a basic conflict between the Egyptian and Saudi stands, Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's proposal to solve the issues of the area has come a substitute for, rather than a supplement to, the Camp David accords. On the other hand, Egyptian President-Designate Husni Mubarak has declared Egypt's adherence to the Camp David accords and the peace process.

At any rate, the United States will exert efforts and make every attempt through cool diplomacy to persuade Saudi Arabia and Egypt to forego their differences and cooperate in the interest of their countries and the whole region.

COMMENTATOR ON ISSUES RAISED BY AS-SADAT DEATH

TA110727 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Oct 81 p 9

[Commentary by A. Schweitzer: "Border or Front in the South"]

[Excerpt] Without our nullifying the value of methods to obtain information about the other side's intentions by means ranging from private summit talks to a continual following of events in the Egyptian political arena and among public opinion there, it would be best to base one's stand on the crucial question of which way Egypt is headed by means of a reasoned examination of As-Sadat's policy. The starting point of that policy was Egypt's shift from the Soviet to the American side of the global deployment. The peace with Israel derived from this switch, and not vice-versa. That is to say, As-Sadat did not alter his global affiliation out of regional consderations; it was not a desire for a settlement with Israel that guided him, but his realization that an alliance with the United States would ensure the optimal answer to his country's problems.

If this view is correct, it follows that Israel-Egyptian relations flow from Egyptian-American relations (that is, the principal characteristics of those relations, not their atmosphere or other secondary elements). And if this is so, the question that the Israeli leadership must seek to answer is: Is there any danger of a drift apart of Egypt and the United States? It must be borne in mind that As-Sadat broke away from the Soviets, who were An-Nasir's main global prop, after he found that they could satisfy neither Egypt's national longings -- the return of Sinai -- nor its economic desires. The 1973 war, which he waged independently albeit with Soviet arms and political support, convinced him finally that neither Egypt nor an Arab world that relied on Soviet political backing would be strong enough to ensure the attainment of their objectives. He therefore opted for the United States: His visit to Jerusalem was not the act of one of the righteous among the nations [term applied by the Yad Vashem holocaust authority to non-Jews who helped Jews during the Second World War], but the daring and highly imaginative evolution of the logic inherent in the American orientation.

It is hard to see what could fundamentally alter the situation of whose assessment As-Sadat acted. That is to say, a leader does not switch course arbitrarily unless there is basic information pushing him toward a policy shift. As far as is discernible, there is nothing in the regional or global situation in whose framework the Egypt of Muarak will operate, that would prove beneficial to Egypt if it changed it line toward the United States and, by extension, toward Israel. The emerging circumstances of President as-Sadat's murder reinforce this assessment: The view that the assassins operated as part of a conspiracy or as heralds of a general revolt against the regime and its external tendencies, has proved false.

The question must be asked whether there is any basis to what was implied in remarks made by Mr Yitzhaq Rabin, who blamed the United States for the attack on As-Sadat in that it had neglected the Camp David accords and had shifted the center of gravity of its regional policy from Egypt to Saudi Arabia. The connection between this and what was noted above is that Mubarak, seeking the United States betraying Egypt, could repay the Americans in their own coin, whether out of a sense of national insult, or because he would regard it as advantageous (in terms of interests) to switch horses. However, it seems likely that if Mr Mubarak agrees with Mr Rabin, the reasonable reaction would be for him to convince the United States that Egypt is worth more to it than Saudi Arabia, rather than to drop the U.S. orientation. This is simpler than switching alliances, the more so now that Egypt is in the midst of benefiting from the advantages of the American connection.

This is not to imply that Israel will find just sweetness and light in the post-as-Sadat Egypt. But even before the assassination it was generally accepted that after the completion of the Sinai withdrawal there would be difficulties originating in what Egypt would regard as insufficient progress on the Palestinian issue. These difficulties may assume sharper form under the Mubarak regine, particularly if there is an intensification of the Egyptian-Saudi competition for the leadership of the "moderate" Arabs. But if there is any basis for the above line of thought, Egypt's need to maintain its good relations with the United States limits the distance that Mubarak can move away from As-Sadat's policy toward Israel.

Press Editorials

TA120621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Oct 81

[From review of morning press editorials]

[Text] HATZOFE deals with American statements in Cairo calling on Israel to refrain from settlement activity so as not to hinder the Camp David process. The paper notes that the Camp David accords did not ban settlement. Israel must fulfill the Camp David accords, says HATZOFE, but there is no need for gestures or American advice on settlement.

'AL HAMISHMAR also rejects the idea of Israeli gestures toward Egypt. The Mubarak government will not be stabilized by Israeli gestures, but by a continuation of President as-Sadat's policy, says the paper. What Israel must do is to carry out its obligations under the peace treaty, and that means urgent action against the opponents of peace in the Rafah Salient, says 'AL HAMISHMAR.

ARAB SOURCE: JORDAN TO HELP EGYPT BACK

TA092109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] An Arab source well-versed in Jordanian policy expects that Amman will work among the Arab countries to enable Egypt, under Husni Mubarak, to return to the ranks of the Arab world. The source told our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Pinhas 'Inbari, that according to appraisals in Amman, As-Sadat's departure opens the way for the convening of the international conference proposed by King Husayn, and which has already been agreed to by the Soviet Union and by western European countries. The source noted that the Arab states have been careful not to malign Mubarak, even though he was As-Sadat's right-hand man in the peace process. Before the Arab summit comference in Tunis, Jordan will again put forward its peace plan, since, in its estimation, the chances have increased that Egypt will join it in order to continue with the peace process while at the same time enabling it to return to the Arab world.

RADIO SAYS AWACS, 6TH FLEET NEAR EGYPT

TA092007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Units of the U.S. 6th Fleet are on patrol off the Egyptian and Libyan coasts, apparently to protect planes bringing those who are attending President as-Sadat's funeral. Our monitor says that there is also apparently an AWACS plane in the region, accompanied by fighter planes.

DPA: BEGIN, SCHMIDT SHAKE HANDS IN CAIRO

LD111518 Hamburg DPA in German 1358 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, 11 Oct (DPA) -- Israel's Prime Minister Menahem Begin and federal Chancellor Schmidt "unexpectedly shook hands" at the funeral of murdered Egyptian President as-Sadat in Cairo and afterwards had a "very friendly talk." This was confirmed today by Israeli government spokesman Uri Porat in a talk with DPA.

Asked whether this might be regarded as a reconsiliation between Begin and Schmidt, Porat said: "It is the right way in this direction."

According to Porat, Begin informed his Cabinet at its regular meeting in Jerusalem today of his meeting with the federal chancellor. Porat said that though Begin and Schmidt had not stood next to each other among the many foreign guests at the funeral ceremony, both had clearly sought an opportunity to meet. Begin's "gesture" had a clear meaning: "The prerequisite for us to open a new chapter has been fulfilled."

ARIDOR RETURNS FROM U.S., COMMENTS ON AID

TA112015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Finance Minister Yoram Aridor has said that he found understanding for Israel's economic problems among administration members and congressmen he met in Washington. He expressed confidence that the discussion about our request for economic and security aid would not be affected by the internal differences of opinion in the United States over the AWACS deal.

Minister Aridor returned to Israel this evening from the United States where he attended the International Monetary Fund Conference and had contacts on the request for $3 billion worth of aid Israel submitted to the Reagan Administration. According to him, Israel did not ask for a loan from the International Monetary Fund because we were not in need of such a loan.

MINISTRY DENIES KIMCHE TO BE MOSAD HEAD

TA111757 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Oct 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has denied a report that David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry, is to be appointed head of the Mosad. Our correspondent reports that the Foreign Ministry claims that Mr Kimche will continue to serve as director general of the ministry. The denial came in the wake of a report in the French paper L'EXPRESS.

NEW IDF MILITARY APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

TA111616 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] There have been some new IDF appointments. Today the prime minister, at the end of the Cabinet session, said good-bye, with warm, friendly remarks, to his military adviser, Brig Gen Efrayim Poran, who had served in his post since the Rabin government. Brigadier General Poran's replacement will be Lt Col 'Azri'el Nevo.

Since 9 Oct, Brig Gen 'Amos Bar'am has been an aide to the head of the general staff branch in the general staff headquarters. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman. Brigadier General Bar'am is 44 years old. He joined the artillery corps in 1954 and in the Sinai campaign served as the forward observation officer over the Ra's Umm Qatafah region. He has also filled various posts in Israel and abroad; his last post was head of the northern command headquarters.

MILITARY HAS NOT RECEIVED EGYPTIAN CANAL REQUEST

TA110532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Military sources have said that the IDF had not received any Egyptian request asking not to use the Suez Canal. Our military correspondent says that the joint Israeli-Egyptian military committee similarly knows nothing about such a request. The navy subsequently received no instruction to refrain from sailing along the canal. The Foreign Ministry also does not know about any Egyptian request to this effect.

UNIFIL CHIEF OF STAFF WOUNDED IN AMBUSH

TA091910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] In southern Lebanon, the UNIFIL chief of staff, General (G. Onoya), of Nigeria, was lightly wounded from shots fired at his car in an ambush. The incident occurred about 15 km east of the town of Jwwaya. In the car with the Nigerian general was another UN officer and two soldiers. Our correspondent, Ya'el 'Ezri, reports that UNIFIL has lodged a vigorous protest with PLO commanders.

GOLAN DRUZE CONTINUE RETURNING IDENTITY CARDS

TA110716 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Oct 81 p 3

[Report by correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz]

[Excerpt] Only 28 Golan Heights Druze residents still hold Israeli identity cards, whereas hundreds of them held such cards until a few weeks ago. Druze sources said that all the Druze intend to return their cards to Interior Ministry representatives in the next few days, except for two residents, one of whom is Salman abu-Salah, the chairman of the Zionist-Druze Club on the Golan. Yesterday, the ceremonies in Golan Heights houses of worship continued in which religious leaders read out the names of the Druze who had returned their identity cards and had thus been restored to the ranks of the faithful.

AGRICULTURAL GROUNDBREAKING NEAR JORDAN RIVER

TA111215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that because of shortage of agricultural land in the Jordan Rift Valley, the Jewish Agency has recently prepared some 1,500 dunams on the Jordan River banks between Mehola and Argaman, and seeds will be sown there in the next few days. Three settlements will be established there in the future. The groundbreaking work was done through financing of the Jewish Agency and the defense establishment and began about 5 months ago.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE ESTABLISHMENT CONTROLLER -- The minister of defense has appointed reserve Maj Gen Me'ir Zore'a as internal controller of the defense establishment. The appointment took effect at the beginning of October. Major General Zore'a served in a series of senior IDF posts in the past, including that of the commander of the northern command. After he resigned from the IDF, Me'ir Zore'a returned to his kibbutz, Ma'agan Mikha'el, and he will remain a member of the kibbutz. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Oct 81 TA]

LIBYA

AT-TURAYKI STATEMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S DEATH, BUSH

LD111950 Tripoli JANA in English 1806 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 11 Oct (JANA) -- The liaison secretary for external affairs, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, said the execution of As-Sadat by the Egyptian people is another lesson to be learned by American imperialism following its disastrous experiences in Iran. He said an agreement signed with hirelings is totally rejected and cannot be implemented by the people.

In a statement made to journalists in Damascus last night, Dr at-Turayki said: As-Sadat signed the treasonous Camp David accords with the U.S. and Israel, but the Egyptian people eliminated him, and any other such person will be eliminated.

On the anti-Jamahiriyah statements made by U.S. Vice President George Bush, who was earlier director of the CIA, Dr at-Turayki said the leader and entire people of Libya are not interested in obtaining a certificate of good conduct from America. Such acknowledgement, he said, can only be accepted from the Arab nation and liberated peoples.

He said American accusations are an honour for the Libyan Arab people, because American imperialism has made a habit of describing revolutionaries and freedom fighters as terrorists, and only thanks traitors such as As-Sadat. He said Sudan's ruler Numayri is facing the same fate meted out to As-Sadat.

On recent American military moves in the region, Dr at-Turayki said these moves will only make the Egyptian people more convinced not only in the correctness of their decision in executing As-Sadat, but also in foiling As-Sadat's capitulationist stance. When this stance is foresaken, Egypt is to reoccupy its rightful commanding role from within the Arab nation.

U.S. Plans to 'Contain'

LD111936 Tripoli JANA in English 1818 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Washington, 11 Oct (JANA) -- The U.S. vice president, George Bush, formerly the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, has made terse, aggressive statements against the Jamahiriyah's people and their revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Bush reiterated American allegations designed to picture Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and the entire Libyan people as terrorists.

In statements made at the Press Club in Washington, the American vice president said Colonel al-Qadhdhafi constitutes a basic threat to Israel, Sudan and Egypt and that he is allegedly prepared to spark off a third world war.

These statements made by Bush following As-Sadat's death confirm predictions that the United States is moving ahead with plans to contain the situation in Egypt after the disappearance of one of its main agents who was prepared to serve aggressive American interest in the region.

Bush, like many other American officials and political and military observers in the country, feels that the Jamahiriyah is a strategic obstacle hindering the implementation of terroristic U.S. schemes.

HAIG ACTS AS RESIDENT COMMISSIONER IN CAIRO

LD102110 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1909 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The British resident commissioner during the era of colonialism and domination used to order the rulers who were appointed to come to his place of residence so that he might receive them and give them orders of Buckingham Palace or Downing Street in London. These agents, with the ranks of rulers, used to return to their capitals and palaces to implement Britain's orders which the British resident commissioner ordered them to implement.

Today, after the traitor As-Sadat has been killed, the United States wants to turn back the clock and the wheel of history. U.S. Secretary of State Haig is now in Cairo. This time he is the U.S. commissioner. The traitorous agents, the vile Numayri, Si'ad Barre, the agent, and with them Zionist Begin rushed to Cairo to meet with U.S. commissioner Haig. Although it is known that Haig does not order the Zionists at all, leaving them to indulge further in terrorism, and although it is known that Haig came to issue orders from the Black House, those who would be receiving the orders from the U.S. commissioner are the vile Numayri and the monkey Si'ad Barre, is coordination among the agents after the death of traitor As-Sadat, and the mistress America and Zionism in order to close in on Egypt and to prevent its people from imposing their choice of liberation.

The feeble building of the agents is beginning to collapse since the traitor As-Sadat fell. The position of the agents is now like that of a drowning man grasping at straws. Thus the vile Numayri and the monkey Barre are grasping the straw of U.S. commissioner Haig. However, how can one drowning man save another?

HAIG'S STATEMENTS ON EGYPT, CHAD 'HOSTILE'

LD121729 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Oct (JANA) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has made hostile statements against the Libyan Arab people, using the Libyan people's humane support for the people of Chad as an excuse for aggravating tension and for moving in a provocative manner to invade Egypt and to consolidate the U.S. military and political presence in Sudan and Somalia. The Egyptian news agency reported last night the text of the statements which Haig made to the U.S. NBC television network. In these statements tyrant Haig said: In As-Sadat's death we lost a man who used to serve us in the region; his death makes it imperative that we reassert our interests in Egypt and continue to supply the regime with military aid especially as there are signs of Libyan activities, as he put it. He said the Libyan role in Chad disturbs us and other regimes.

Commenting on these impudent statements by the U.S. state secretary, the JANA political editor writes: There is no need for us to go deeply into the political and military meaning which the U.S. secretary of state has in mind as it is clear enough to expose U.S. intentions to undermine anti-imperialist revolutionary regimes.

Through his statements the U.S. secretary explains the U.S. attitude not only toward Libya but also toward Egypt where the U.S. Administration has lost a lackey, that is, As-Sadat.

By presenting this attitude, he wants to stress that the United States is determined to contain Egypt in its present situation. To this end he imposes the U.S. Administration's interference in the internal affairs of Egypt after As-Sadat's death. This is clear from his cunning and wicked statements to the effect that he was speaking on behalf of the officials in Egypt, or rather that he wanted these officials to know what they must do.

Haig alleged that what had happened in Egypt was no coup, uprising or plot; that Husni Mubarak, the presidential candidate, will not change Egypt's policy and that he has no intention of altering the course of this policy. What is clear from these official U.S. statements is that the United States is putting military and political pressure on the Egyptian officials and is also engaged in psychological propaganda to achieve [word indistinct]. The United States also wants for the first time to make public opinion believe that its terrorist policy, based on invasion and on organizing coups and political assassinations, might fail this time in Egypt if it relies on an external base and agent instruments, and so it wants to undertake the task itself directly and impudently, and it is invading Egypt and dominating Sudan. Thus the U.S. Administration fears that Libya and the rest of the Steadfastness Front countries will prevent its plans and will destroy U.S. preparations to invade Egypt and to consolidate its military presence in the region. Furthermore, Libya is a strategic obstacle to the U.S. plans and is an instrument of continuous revolutionary incitement which derives from pure pan-Arab motives. For all these reasons the United States has failed to achieve its expansionist ambitions.

The matter which must be stressed here is that any U.S. or Israeli interference or any interference by any party will be resisted. What is more important is to underline an established fact: that nobody can deflect Libya from discharging its pan-Arab duty to the Egyptian people, from standing by to assist these people in bearing responsibility for change and purge, and from working by all means to foil the Camp David accords and the Sinai agreements, and also from escalating the struggle against the aggressive U.S. aims which were clearly outlined by the impudent and flagrant interference in the affairs of the Egyptian people.

U.S. MEDITERRANEAN FLEET DOES NOT 'FRIGHTEN US'

LD102030 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1759 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] It is a battle of destiny which the Arab nation is fighting against imperialism and Zionism. The United States wants to choke Egypt and impose on it the will of Zionism and imperialism. To achieve this end, the United States resorts to force. It has sent reinforcements to augument its bases in the area and has ordered units of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean to proceed toward Egyptian shores. The United States has also announced that it plans to carry out new military maneuvers close to the Jamahiriyah territorial waters.

The United States wants to frighten us with its warships and naval vessels which carry aircraft and atomic bombs. But let the United States know that this nation has chosen the road of death and martyrdom -- every man of this nation is an atomic bomb; every man is an aircraft carrier; every man is a gun. Does the United States have 150 million naval units? Does it have 150 million atomic bombs? Does it have 150 million men, each of whom rushes to war crying "God is great?"

People of Egypt: The United States is defying us with its warships, fleets and aircraft. But we the Arabs, the Arabs of Upper Egypt and the Nile Delta, the Arabs of Cairo and Alexandria, the Arabs of this homeland from the ocean to the Gulf, we defy the United States with our great historic weapon: "God is great." "God is great" is a weapon that cannot be destroyed. It is a weapon that can destroy atomic bombs and can sink all aggressor fleets and warships. We will all stand at our harbors with our lands, sanctities and holy things behind us. We will defend the land and the sanctities. We will not be frightened by U.S. fleets.

The United States is playing with fire. But the ugly U.S. arrogance will be the fuel for and the ashes of this fire. The United States is playing with fire. But it will not find time even for repentence.

If the Washington administration were wise and realistic, it would have decided after the fall of its agents Thieu, Lon Nol, the shah of Iran, Somoza and traitor As-Sadat not only to respect the will of the Arab nation but also to stop its aggression against Nicaragua, El Salvador and the revolution in Latin America.

But the Washington administration is not wise and realistic. Racism is what motivates the U.S. imperialists. This racism will certainly lead to destructive defeat. The struggling peoples are those who will remain on the face of this earth. Imperialism, racism and aggression will end on the garbage dump of history.

U.S. WARNED AGAINST MILITARY INVASION OF EGYPT

LD091846 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1749 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Unscheduled broadcast]

[Text] The United States is now preparing to invade Egypt with military forces. According to informed sources, President Reagan is planning to take urgent steps to invade Egypt now that the United States has lost one of its agent symbols who had given it places to establish a presence for itself in the Arab homeland.

The London EVENING STANDARD reports that Reagan has issued orders to the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean to raise its state of preparedness.

A U.S. Defense Department spokesman said the 6th Fleet units, including the aircraft carrier Nimitz, have now been placed in a very high state of preparedness and that the return of 3,000 U.S. Marines who had been participating in exercises in the eastern Mediterranean has been delayed for what he called likely problems affecting Egypt's security.

The JANA political editor has this to say on the flagrant U.S. moves toward Egypt: Attempts by the United States to resort to its old tactics of hatching coups and planning invasions will not meet with a favorable response in Egypt this time. This is because Egypt is Arab and will always be Arab.

Although the Washington masters feel that because As-Sadat has gone there must be an intervention in Egypt, in fact the Arabs are the ones with the right to intervene because As-Sadat was the one who disgraced the Arab nation, allied himself with the United States, sold Egypt to the Israelis and gave facilities to the Americans to commit aggression against the Arab nation.

The U.S. Administration, which is run by dictators committed to acts of terrorism, must realize that they are facing a new reality which does not accept their presence and that reliance on the data provided by political circles in 1946 will only bring defeat to those who resort to force and terrorism as a means to suppress the struggling peoples.

What must be realized and noted is that today Egypt stands at a watershed and the Egyptian people and Arab nation will not give anyone any opportunity to dominate Egypt, persecute its people and turn it into an outlet for aggression against its Arab brothers.

The American statements, whether by the Pentagon or Secretary of State Haig expose an obvious intention to invade Egypt. In our revolutionary views, the flagrant manifestation of the U.S. policy of terrorism seems to go beyond the earlier plans to turn As-Sadat's and Numayri's regimes into obedient tools implementing Washington's orders. This is what makes us affirm that confrontation continues to check the oppressors who devote their prowess to serving their evil objectives.

At the same time, we affirm the solid Arab stand which the commander of the revolution had expressed the day after the fall of traitor As-Sadat: Any intervention in Egypt will be resisted, whether by the United States, Israel or the cheap mean lackey Numayri. Freedom will be for all the Egyptian people who will determine Egypt's fate. Their decision will be decisive: the return of Egypt to the Arab fold. There will be no return by a new As-Sadat or terrorist Reagan.

JANA Editor Comments

LD101922 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Oct 81

[By JANA political editor]

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Oct (JANA) -- The United States is blatantly plotting against the Egyptian people, exploiting the fast-breaking events resulting from the killing of its ally As-Sadat. The U.S. Administration seeks to Americanize Egypt and make it an advance base in an effort to realize its premeditated aim to obstruct the rising revolutionary tide in the heart of the Arab homeland and Africa.

According to information and political reports, the U.S. Administration has begun to implement its plans to realize its suspicious aims with a display of false zeal, as if Egypt were part of U.S. territory rather than the beating heart of Arabism.

The provocative movements by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the terroristic maneuvers by the units of the U.S. Fleet which are to begin today expose the real American intention to perpetuate the U.S. presence in Egypt, Sudan and Somalia and subsequently impose political and military pressures on the progressive countries in the Arab homeland and Africa, where feelings of nationalism, pan-Arabism and opposition to the U.S. terrorist policy are growing and where waves of popular rejection of U.S. hegemony are rising. The U.S. Administration is planning to impose its presence in one form or another in a manner that will guarantee its hostile position. It has found in As-Sadat's death an opportunity to overpower Egypt, protect its lackeys in the region and impose a fait accompli that would force capitulation and submission to its tyranny.

The arrogant U.S. move has been preceded by blatant statements and threats by U.S. President Reagan and his tyrant secretary of state, Haig, and by a number of officials at the Pentagon. These blatant threats have been echoed in Khartoum, where the trembling regime is on the brink of collapse and where the vile lackey Numayri is facing his black fate.

Egypt, as we stressed the minute As-Sadat died, is standing at the crossroads and does not need U.S. support or aid. Its main objective is to avoid all dangers and it seeks all those who truly stand by it so that no new As-Sadat will return to it to beat backs with whips, drive the people into cells and detention camps link his destiny with the U.S. bases and shamelessly seek to impose capitulation on the Arab nation.

The Libyan Arab people, dictated to by the code of struggle and fraternal duty, are bound to bear with their fraternal Egyptian people the burdens of confronting treachery, and they stress their firm and resolute stand in the same trench with the Egyptian people and their valiant armed forces and their cohesion in one march to put an end to the treacherous aspirations and to undermine all hostile plans which seek to harm Egypt.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ARRIVES IN CAIRO, ATTACKS LIBYA, SYRIA

NC091402 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1147 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 Oct (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri arrived in Cairo today. Upon his arrival he addressed a message of condolences to the Egyptian people.

President Numayri was asked: At this critical stage through which the Arab nation is passing, Libya and Syria have exposed their true stand. What is your excellency's views of these states?

His Excellency replied: Although you have called them states, I do not consider them as such; they are tools of treason in the Arab and Islamic area. Their action is a kind of mean subservience unparalleled in the history of the Arabs and Islam. It is regrettable that we should have within this nation this kind of so-called brother or this kind of Arab or Islamic state.

He added that he will work jointly with the brothers here in Egypt and everywhere in order to remove this kind of leader from the path of the Arabs and Muslims.

Asked about the latest developments in southern Sudan in light of the recent Libyan threat, his excellency replied: Thank God we are united. All that is being said about Sudan and all that is being put out by the Libyan and Syrian radios is nothing but lies. We stand like one man, which has made Libya's colonel or the so-called leader of Libya so mad.

Numayri added: Al-Qadhdhafi has now begun to lose self-control. We all know that at the recent meeting -- the one he called the meeting of the rejectionist and steadfastness states -- he told the participants that there had been no opposition whatsoever in Sudan but that he had created some by sending some money from abroad. I am fed up with this, and I am going to stop paying. This was what the Libyan colonel said during the meeting. A man like this should not be a brother or a leader. We must work together in order to remove him from our ranks. Thank God we in Sudan are united and strong. Every time a crisis occurs we rally together. Your ordeal in Egypt is our ordeal; it increases our strength and enhances our cohesiveness and unity. God willing, we will march ahead, and in the near future you will see that we have removed many of the obstacles that hinder us, particularly those leaders who act at the orders of Moscow and the communist countries and those who operate with the help of mercenaries. They cannot fight or defend their countries except with the help of foreigners.

President Numayri said in conclusion: Thank God we in Egypt and Sudan rely on our sons and citizens in the Nile Valley. This is known in the Arab homeland and throughout the world. If we look back at all the battles that occurred, we find that they were not against Egypt and Sudan but against the Arabs. [as received] Who were those who acted in order to stop and resist such wars? It was Egypt and the sons of Egypt together with Sudan and with the resources of both countries.

Issues Statement

EA092200 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] The president of the republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, together with his gracious wife and the delegation accompanying him, arrived at Cairo International Airport at noon today to join the Egyptian people in the funeral of the martyr of the Arab-Muslim nation, the martyr Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

His excellency delivered a press statement, in which he stressed the great loss suffered by the Arab-Muslim nation through the matryrdom of President Anwar as-Sadat on the very day on which his sons in the armed forces achieved a victory against what used to be called the invincible army. He referred to the grief of Sudan over the loss of President as-Sadat. He said the Sudanese people join their brothers in Egypt in their grief and shock over the matryrdom of President as-Sadat.

His excellency stressed that it is time for Arab solidarity and the mustering of the Arab nations' ranks. In reply to a question on the stand of the rulers of Syria and Libya, he denounced these rulers and called for joint efforts to overthrow these rulers who had revealed their real identity. He said: We do not consider them as brothers.

The president stressed that Sudan is now stable and united. It shares with the Egyptian people their sense of loss of their leader. This plight will help bring even closer the ranks of the two fraternal peoples. He urged that the steps of the late President as-Sadat should be followed in order to achieve the objectives of peace.

A SUNA report from Cairo adds that the president of the republic, after a brief rest in the VIP lounge, went together with his gracious wife, some members of his delegation and senior Egyptian officials who came to receive him, to the home of the late President as-Sadat where he offered his condolences. He then paid a visit to the home of Mr Husni Mubarak, vice-president of the republic, where he offered his condolences over the martyrdom of the late President as-Sadat.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON LIBYAN ATTACKS

JN111757 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Oct (SUNA) -- The following is the text of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry's statement on Libyan attacks issued on 11 October 1981.

Despite the complaint which Sudan lodged with the United Nations, the Arab League, the OAU, the Islamic Conference Organization and the Nonaligned Movement against Libya because of its recurrent attacks on Sudan since 10 September, the Libyan forces occupying Chad continue to carry out repeated military operations against Sudanese villages on the border with Chad.

On the morning of the first of 'Id al-Adha [8 October], while the whole Islamic nation was celebrating this great occasion, two warplanes viciously and ruthlessly strafed the villages of Tinah and Tandalti on Sudan's western border, without the slightest regard for this great holy day. It turned the happiness of the 'Id in those two villages into grief by killing two women and wounding several citizens including children, women and old people.

Such an attack on such a great day cannot but constitute blatant defiance of international pacts and disregard for all norms, Islamic teachings and human values. It has become clear to Sudan from the information provided by infiltrators detained recently that Libya is planning, supporting and carrying out subotage operations against Sudan. This information was confirmed by Sudanese who were expelled from Libya for refusing to join the mercenaries and traitors out of their concern for their country.

The plots carried out by Libya's colonel are no more than desperate attempts to fulfill his dreams and ambitions of building an empire to obey his orders and follow his stupid ideas. He is, thus, a catspaw implementing the policies of a major power with ambitions in the region, it is certain that the Libyan people will be the first victim of these policies.

Sudan, which believes in the policy of good neighborliness and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and which also works for world peace, out of its commitment to the national action charter and adherence to the charter and principles of the United Nations and regional and international organizations, reiterates its condemnation of the repeated criminal attacks by the Libyan regime. Sudan is not surprised by Libya's uncivilized behavior, which seeks to undermine the process of peace in the world. Al-Qadhdhafi's Libya has become a center for terrorism, which Libyan leaders openly encourage and finance in the millions from the funds of the patient and steadfast Libyan people.

In view of this, Sudan -- government and people -- will not stand idly by. It will take all available means and ways to guarantee the safety of its territory and citizens.

NUMAYRI'S MEETING WITH HAIG, OTHERS IN CAIRO

JN101804 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (SUNA) -- President Numayri met in Cairo this evening with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who is present in the Egyptian capital for late President as-Sadat's funeral. SUNA has learned that the 1-hour talks included a comprehensive of the current international situation, particularly African and Middle East developments and the situation which has resulted out of the Libyan occupation of Chad and its effects on the West African region.

During the meeting, Haig conveyed to the president the good wishes of President Ronald Reagan and his appreciation of President Numayri's role for the sake of stability and peace on the African Continent and also his appreciation of the president's efforts to promote development in Sudan.

Omdurman Reports

EA112312 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Cairo dispatch]

[Excerpts] President of the Republic Ja'far Numayri has decided to remain in Cairo until constitutional [words indistinct] on the choice of a permanent president for the Arab Republic of Egypt are completed. Muhammad Mahjub Sulayman, press adviser to the president of the republic, said the decision was taken within the framework of President Numayri's belief and conviction in the depth of relations and ties linking the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples, the same relations and ties in which the martyred President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat believed and worked within.

President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri met in the Sheraton-Heliopoli hotel, where he is staying, with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The meeting fully reviewed the current international situation -- particularly developments in Africa and the Middle East -- and the situation arising from Libya's occupation of Chad and its effects on the West African region. During the meeting, Mr Haig conveyed to President Numayri greetings from U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his appreciation of the role being played by President Numayri for peace and stability in Africa. President Reagan also expressed appreciation for President Numayri's efforts toward progress in the country.

The leader president also received his highness Prince Al bu Sa'id Fahar ib Taymur, deputy prime minister for legal affairs of the Sultanate of Oman, with whom he reviewed bilateral relations, the current Arab situation and co-ordination between the two countries for the good of the Arab nation.

President Numayri also met the Liberian President Samuel Doe, who briefed him fully on recent events in Liberia. These were confirmed to be part of Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's conspiracies, carried out by his agents whom he financed for sabotage in Liberia.

President Numayri also met Paulo Muwanga, vice president of Uganda, and discussed with him bilateral relations and methods of strengthening them in all areas. He also discussed with him the situation in Africa.

SUNA: U.S. TO MEET SUDAN'S DEFENSIVE NEEDS

JN122108 Khartoum SUNA in English 1838 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Oct (SUNA) -- The U.S. has agreed after the negotiations which took place here today to supply Sudan quickly with all its defensive needs and that some equipment will immediately be delivered.

The 3-hour meeting between the American and Sudanese sides has run in an atmosphere of understanding, SUNA learned. The brotherly negotiations has reviewed all Sudan's defence needs which Numayri at his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in Cairo yesterday, and followed up the discussions conducted by Vice President Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil during his visit to Muhammad at-Tayyib Minister of Presidency Baha' ad-Din Muhammed Idris, Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak and senior officials from the ministry of defence. [sentence as received]

NUMAYRI MAY LAUNCH PREVENTIVE WAR ON LIBYA

NC131135 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri announced today that he may resort to launching a preventive war [harb wiqa'iyah] against Libya, which is backed by the Soviet Union, to defend his country against any attack which Sudan may be exposed to at any moment.

In an interview he granted to the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR, President Numayri affirmed that the Libyan aggression against Sudanese territory is continuing and that Sudan is currently preparing the necessary plans to defend its territory.

BEIRUT DAILY AN-NAHAR INTERVIEWS NUMAYRI

JN121550 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 12 Oct (SUNA) -- A correspondent of the Beirut Daily AN-NAHAR today asked President Numayri whether he was embarrassed at his participation in the funeral of late President Anwar as-Sadat in which Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin also participated. The president answered in great anger that he who was in the coffin was my own flesh and blood and brother and I did not care who participated in the funeral. What was important to me, the president added, was that I was practicing my right and not only duty in bidding a final farewell to my brother As-Sadat.

The president told the Lebanese paper's correspondent that he rejects the policy of withdrawing before Israel anywhere, for Egypt is the land and homeland of every single Arab and not the land of Israel from which we should withdraw.

President Numayri asked the correspondent whether there is any Arab state that claims that it did not participate in As-Sadat's funeral because of Begin's presence. The president also questioned the futility of withdrawing before Israel in the world forums and gave as an example the time the Arabs boycotted the United States, stressing that the result was that Israel monopolized the U.S. arena.

The president wondered also why the fanatics among the Arabs do not feel embarrassed at Israel's presence at their sides at the various international and regional organizations The president pointed out in this regard: Israel's presence at one place does not make it necessary for us to withdraw or pull out from that place because, in so doing, we would be continuing the same policy of retreating before Israel.

President Numayri told the Lebanese journalist that what is taking place in some Egyptian villages are isolated riots. President Numayri cautioned against the claims of the Syrian information media that bloodbaths are drowning Egypt, adding that the world has not forgotten that the real oceans of blood are actually drowning the fraternal Syrian people and the Lebanese people as well as the Palestinian people, who were drowned by seas of blood in Tall az-Za'tar and even in Zahlah.

President Numayri ridiculed the press reports on the occurrence of disturbances in Egypt, adding that compared with the countries in the area, Egypt, despite the martyrdom of President as-Sadat, enjoys more security and stability than any other state.

NUMAYRI EXPECTING LIBYAN INVASION OF SUDAN

NC131318 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] In an interview he granted in Cairo to the New York TIMES, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has affirmed that he is expecting an imminent Libyan invasion of Sudanese territory with the support of the Soviet Union. President Numayri said that Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is seeking to form a government-in-exile with a view to overthrowing President Numayri's regime.

President Numayri accused the Libyan forces of attacking Sudanese villages on the Sudanese-Chadian border at the rate of three or four times daily. He also accused it of carrying out acts of sabotage in the capital, Khartoum.

SUDANESE OPPOSITION FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT

LD102202 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Oct (JANA) -- The Sudanese Socialist Popular Front has condemned the agent Numayri for attending the funeral of the executed As-Sadat and for standing by the side of the terrorist Begin, the executioner of Dayr-Yasin.

It says in a statement issued today that this stand of betrayal is the best evidence of Numayri's betrayal, of his march behind the traitors and agents and of his turning against all the sacrifices and struggles the Sudanese people have exerted for the main Arab cause: Palestine.

The front stresses that the agent Numayri will be the second target for the bullets of our Arab people in Sudan not only because he is following in the steps of the buried As-Sadat but also because he is trying to fill the vacuum created by the buried As-Sadat.

The front stresses that Numayri's continued exposition of his treacherous role will make it easy for the revolutionary force in Sudan to pass the death sentence on him and to carry it out in the name of the Arab people in Sudan. It says that the hordes of the Egyptian Armed Forces, aiming their bullets at As-Sadat, have done so in the name of the Arab people in Egypt and their living conscience and in the name of the Arab nation which is waiting with great patience to aim the rest of the bullets at the traitors and agents.

ANGOLA

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AB091446 Paris AFP in French 1351 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 9 Oct (AFP) -- Angola is fighting South Africa's troops only with its own armed forces and does not now intend to call in troops from friendly countries, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Venancio de Moura announced Friday in Luanda.

At a press conference with Portuguese correspondents whose report was carried on Saturday in the JORNAL DE ANGOLA, Mr Venancio de Moura however pointed out that the possibility of calling for assistance from friendly countries has yet not been ruled out.

Referring to the upcoming visit to southern Africa by a delegation of the contact group, the deputy minister said that his government wants to take cognizance of the amendments made to UN Resolution 435 as suggested by the Western countries. We have always had some reservations toward these countries because they have never put efficient pressure on South Africa, with which they maintain privileged relations, Mr Venancio de Moura added.

SOUTH AFRICA EXPANDS 'OCCUPATION ZONE'

AB091348 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 9 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 9 Oct (AFP) -- South African forces have moved back into the southern Angolan towns of Xangongo and Mongua and are generally extending their occupation zone in the country, the daily JORNAL DE ANGOLA reported today.

The newspaper said that the South Africans were using tanks, helicopter-borne troops and cavalry with air support in Mocamedes and Huila provinces.

The presence of concentrations of combined South African and Angolan puppet forces (rebels of the united insurgent movement) supported predictions that the Pretoria Government intended to carve up Angola and install their lackeys in a demilitarized zone, the paper said.

SOVIET OFFICIAL EMPHASIZES CONTINUING SUPPORT

LD090926 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 8 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 8 Oct (ANGOP) -- The secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party for economic and social policy, Roberto de Almeida, highlighted in Luanda last Wednesday the cooperation between Angola and the USSR and the need to strengthen it even further.

Robert de Almeida, who was speaking at a ceremony marking the 5th anniversary of the signing of the Angolan-Soviet treaty of friendship, denounced on the other hand maneuvers aimed at preventing the triumph of the revolution in the People's Republic of Angola.

The chairman of the USSR-Angola Friendship Association, Eugene Kozlovskiy, who also took part in the ceremony, took the view that the treaty of friendship, signed in October 1976, consolidated the relations between the Soviet and Angolan peoples. He then expressed his country's satisfaction with the results achieved in its cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola.

Finally, he denounced South Africa's aggressions against Angola and underlined that the USSR will continue to provide political, diplomatic and material support both to Angola and to liberation movements.